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BAD ENGLISH: HOW PROOFREADERS AND COMPOSITORS CAN AMEND IT.

BY J. M'ALISTER.

IT is a truism to say that some writers require that their English be rewritten, in some respects, before it is presentable. Word-dividing, treated of in my previous papers, is a matter not concerning authors in any way—as a rule: it refers to the intelligence of the proofreader and the compositor. Not so with “bad English,” it originates with the author. At the same time, a compositor or a proofreader may, by a combination of natural good taste and education be a much better authority as to the construction of language than the writer who presents his “copy” with the airiness of a born genius, whom it is a sin to trouble with the manipulation of his manuscript! Sometimes the particular form of a sentence is a matter of opinion—just like punctuation sometimes is. But as a rule the subject is open to explicit direction: very few can fail to see the difference between an indifferent and a superior method of stating a postulate or expressing a conviction—in English. In any case, in the instances given in the following lines I undertake to make no invidious or captious objections, from mere eccentricity or conceit; clearness of expression is my object. This being so, I am not in sympathy with the “school” which believes that “language was given to conceal thought.” That is plainly not the case with the highest interests of life, which do not favor the befuddlement of thought or action in any such way.

As to intelligence being of small importance to the compositor, as some say, since he has, in any case, his “copy” before him—that is an impudent delusion. A compositor who can spell well has, in that matter alone, a decided advantage over one who cannot, probably is often \$6 to \$10 a week his superior on the point of speed, where the two work on piece wages. A compositor who can rely upon his spelling powers can take up eight to twelve words at a time, where a non-speller has in the same number of words to refer to

“copy” perhaps, twice or thrice. Look at the difference of the two in half a galley. Many compositors are altogether at the mercy of their copy for spelling most three, four or five syllabled words. Did you ever try them by way of examination? I have. Try some of them with such words—leaving aside technical terms—as precipitous, invidious, insidious, voluble, conspicuous. Try if they do not convert them into—precipitus, inviduous, insiduious, voluable, conspicuous. Others are somewhat amusing in their mistakes, as if to make up for the dull vagaries of their more placid brethren. This is the sort of being who prefers to set up “tall woman with a gun,” to “tall man with a grin,” irrespective of the sense of the context; and “a pettycoat” comes quite handy to him in place of “a pretty cut.” I have known men who at fifty never had got over the intrinsic difference between “principle” and “principal”: who never could agree to spell “irrefragable” in any other way than as “irrefragible.” But these are just the sort of compositors I want to get at; for a good compositor should make but half of the errors the average one commits—in fact would make fewer if his distributing were done justice to. And in the case of some of the type-setting machines your “duffer” has not the excuse of bad distributing to fall back upon!

If a compositor comes across “had he have agreed” in his setting exercises he ought to be intelligent enough to set it as “had he agreed,” for that is what it simply means. This past perfect tense is played sad havoc with: “she did not have to deal with the world of expediency” would be more correct as laid down in grammars, and quite as expressive if put as “she had not to deal,” etc. “Neither or” is never right: “neither” is invariably followed by “nor” for its complement.

Perhaps the most constant form of grammatical error persisted in is that of refusing to make a noun govern a verb when it should, or vice versa. For instance, “whom he knew loved him”—is that correct? It means the same as if placed thus: “who, as he knew, loved him”—consequently “whom” should be “who,”

in the nominative case. "I trust that he I desire to see so much will return soon." Should that be, as it is so often, "I trust that him I desire to see so much," etc? No, because "he" is nominative to will, and the sentence when written out *in extenso* reads: "I trust that he *whom* I desire to see," etc. If your copy includes such "bright, particular" verbal stars as "he arose erect in all his manly dignity," instead of simply "he arose from his seat"; or, if instead of saying "he departed," your deluded copy says "he flung himself out of the door,"—well, you can come to the conclusion that there are various kinds of hysterics, and that some writings require brains, others—keep on requiring them—and never get them. Whether it is right or not to term a woman "A dream of loveliness" in serious writing depends upon what her husband says of her twelve months after marriage! "He is not the person *who* it seemed he was"—not *whom*. "I understood it to be him"—not he. "*Him* being destroyed, the remaining robbers escaped"—"he" not "him" is correct. "He was taken by stratagem and killed with a sword": some would make no difference between this and, "he was taken with stratagem and killed by a sword," but it would be poor taste. "He walks with a staff by moonlight" is hardly open to question. "Every man and every woman and every child *were* taken" should be "was"; "each man and each woman *were* particularly alluded to in the report of the affair" is a similar error. "Every twenty-four hours *afford* to us the vicissitudes of day and night" is less obviously wrong than the preceding, but it should read "affords," since it does not refer to each one of the twenty-four hours, but to a single period. "Every twenty-four hours *add* another day to those in the total of the year" is similarly in error.

"The council *were* divided in their sentiments," is correct, just as, on the other hand, is "the council *was* composed of farmers." The latter treats of the single idea of enrollment, the other refers to a difference of sentiment, and is plural. More intricate instances than these are easy to produce, some of them requiring second thought to find the right way. "A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description," is incorrect—for "read them" substitute "read it." "Man is not such a machine as a clock or watch, which move merely as they are moved," should be "moves as it is moved." "Despise no infirmity of mind or body; nor any condition of life; for they are, perhaps, to be your own lot," should read "for it is, perhaps, to be," etc. "There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify"—"justifies" is the word. "When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proven"—owing to the presence of the word "or" in the sentence, "affect" must be made into "affects." "Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that constitute the worship of the

Almighty"—in this case the same reasoning applies: "constitute" must be singular—"constitutes."

The words "whom" and "which" are often used improperly. "The faction who most powerfully opposed his pretensions" is not so good as "the faction which"; and "who" is incorrect in the following instances likewise: "France, who was in alliance with Sweden"; "The court who"; "The cavalry who"; "The city who aspired to liberty"; "The family *whom* they consider as usurpers"; "He instructed the crowds who surrounded him." Sometimes "which" is better replaced by "whom," as, "One of the wisest governors whom (not which) Ireland had enjoyed for years"; "He was the ablest minister whom (not which) the king ever possessed"; "I am happy in the friend whom (not which) I have proved." In the cases of both children and animals "which" is more correct than "who."

Adverbs and adjectives often get mixed, thus: "Endeavor to live suitable to a person in your station," for "suitably"; "I cannot think so mean of him," for "meanly." Is there such a thing as "intense silence," or being "intensely silent"? I think not. A silence may be complete, or perfect, and no further can be said of it, justly, if truth and not sensationalism is respectable. "Agreeable to my promise I now write"—should be "agreeably to my," etc. Some persons say "exceedingly clearly," or "exceedingly forcibly," but they are both errors, as "exceeding" is the word to use; it is the adverbial form of the word, but the "ly" is sacrificed for euphony. "He acted on this occasion bolder than was expected"—say "more boldly" for "bolder"; "They behaved the noblest," should be "the most nobly"; "so" and "such" are sometimes misapplied; for instance, "He was such an extravagant young man," is better in the form of "He was so extravagant a young man"; "the conspiracy was the easier discovered," must be corrected into "the more easily discovered"; "he could affirm no stronger than he did," make into "he could affirm no more strongly," etc.; it is incorrect to talk of "the most perfect work," if the work *is* perfect, nothing can make it more so; "his assertion was more true than that of his opponent" is bad logic. A statement is either true or untrue, strictly speaking, so that the truth is never less than itself. There may be an absence of the whole truth in a given statement as compared with another; but in that case it is only correct to say that one remark "is nearer the truth" than another; that is, all the same, *it is not true*. Another blunder in the syntax of adverbs is shown in the sentence, "Such an occurrence was never remembered by the oldest inhabitant. 'Never remember' is synonymous with 'always forget,' which of course was not the writer's meaning.

If any reader thinks this sort of a thing is, "too fine," he is welcome to his opinion; but it depends on how such points are looked at. A fact may be upsetting to one's preconceived notions, but it is incontrovertible.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EYES AND EYESIGHT OF PRINTERS.

BY CASEY A. WOOD, C.M., M.D.,

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II — VISUAL DIFFICULTIES.

ALMOST everybody connected with the production of printed matter, from the compositor who sets up the copy to the proofreaders who look it over, is engaged in constant efforts to see not merely distinctly but to see continuously close at hand. Those who did me the honor of reading the first of these articles will understand that this involves uninterrupted efforts at accommodation and means the expenditure of a considerable amount of muscular and nervous force. Efforts of this sort, tiring as they are for the eyes and the nervous system, should be seconded by every appliance known to science, unless weak eyes and the printer's art are always to go hand in hand. From investigations of the subject I find that about one-third (rather more than less) of all the compositors, proofreaders, writers and other "near" workers employed in printing and newspaper offices, suffer from

ocular troubles brought about by the amount and kind of visual effort they are called upon to put forth.

These difficulties of vision are many. Some of them inhere in the eye itself, some in the kind of work undertaken and others in the printer's surroundings. Most of these drawbacks may, with ordinary care, be overcome, but it is to be confessed that there are others which must be regarded in the light of inevitable evils.

For example, as long as the morning paper flourishes just so long is it in the nature of things impossible to avoid the necessity of doing continuous near work, requiring sharp vision, by

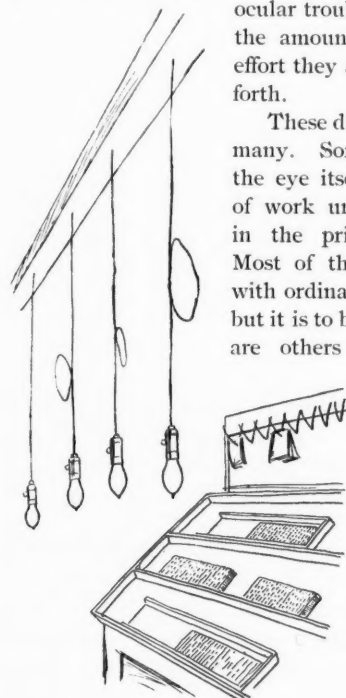


FIG. 1.

means of artificial light. And yet even when this illumination is of the best both as to quality, source and position, it never can equal natural light. For it must be remembered that the retina and choroid are adapted to the peculiar rays of sunlight. The sun's rays are, indeed, the natural and proper accompaniment of normal vision. The absorbing powers of the dark pigmented choroidal coat and the average sensibility of the retina are adjusted, so to speak, to the

diffused white rays from the sun. Fatigue of the retina, with all its evil consequences, may be equally induced by too much or too little light. One should neither look at the naked sun or read fine print in a cellar. The writer well remembers a case of acute inflammation of the eyes produced upon a companion, who, unaccustomed to light reflected from snow, crossed the Mer de Glace on a bright summer day without the ocular assistance of tinted glasses. On the other hand, the small German schoolboy acquires



FIG. 2.

most of his knowledge — and his myopia — by that (to us Americans) "light of former days," the "penny dip." It is not too much to say that thousands of compositors, proofreaders and other near workers on this continent, persist in doing or are obliged to do their work in the presence of lights which are almost as hurtful to the vision as these. One may take as the standard of normal illumination diffused or indirect white sunlight shining *not into the eyes*, but upon the work from over the head or either shoulder. Lights that approach this condition are the most valuable and least hurtful, while those sources of illumination are likely to induce retinal fatigue, weak eyes, headaches, inflamed lids and other ocular troubles to the extent that they deviate from it. Apart from sunlight, the illumination best adapted to the needs of the printing room is by all odds that produced by the incandescent electric lamp. Its light is white, steady and sufficiently intense. It gives out no disagreeable odors that foul the atmosphere or unburnt carbon that besmirches the lamp chimneys like kerosene; it does not flicker or flare and overheat the room in summer and the worker at all times like gas; it does not splutter and vary in intensity every few seconds like the arc light; and, finally, unlike any of the foregoing, is capable of ready adjustment to any position at will. A tour of the composing rooms and other departments of even the best arranged of our Chicago printing establishments will show how far short the illumination falls of perfection. The chief offender is the italic case and, frequently, the "dumping galley." This is a sort of typographical "no man's land," and on account of the greater difficulties

encountered here in finding and depositing type, the illumination should be of the best; it is often the worst lighted in the whole establishment. Where natural light is employed, it is oftentimes placed in some obscure corner of the room; where gas or electricity furnish the illumination, the lights are almost invariably naked, and offend against the most important law of physiological optics by shining directly into the eyes of the patient searcher after "italics."

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows how they manage it in one of the newspaper composing rooms in this city. Another printing house has naked gas jets liberally supplied to the top of the frame, and as between the two these jets probably do a smaller amount of harm than the electric lamps, simply because they "worry" the choroid and retina less. I was tempted to advise a compositor working at a case lighted by a "converted" gas jet (see Fig. 2) to straighten out the latter so as to carry the light behind his head; but he was the owner, evidently, of those priceless possessions, a youthful retina, a powerful accommodation, a strong constitution and healthy eyes, and might not have thanked me. When he has looked naked lights "in the eye" for a few more years he may find that even these advantages do not always insure against weak eyes. Figure 3 shows a not uncommon form of light well adapted to illuminate the case below it, but particularly damaging to the printer's eyes. Not only the direct rays from the lamp but the indirect rays from the reflector are thrown upon the case, but they are with equal cer-

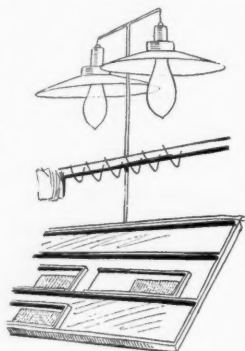


FIG. 3.

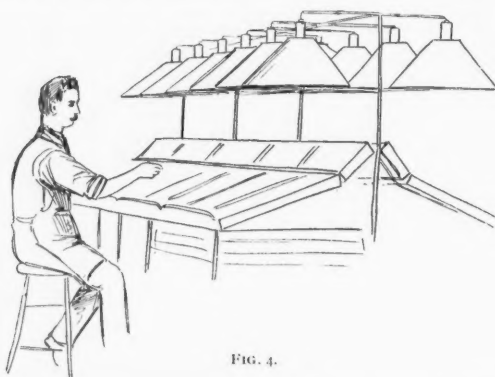


FIG. 4.

tainty, always assuming he does not wear a shade, thrown into the compositor's eyes.

It sometimes happens that the same light may be injurious to one man and innocuous to another. This is often a question of stature, posture or height of stool or chair, and so on. Well marked examples of this may be seen in an office in this city. A medium sized

compositor does not complain of his vision as long as he does his work on a high stool (Fig. 4), where, incidentally, he is out of reach of the bright electric lamps in front of him, but when he stands up and continues his work the lights shine into his face and soon compel him to put on his cardboard shade.

In the next and concluding paper it is proposed to suggest some remedies for the foregoing state of things and among other matters will be discussed that of eyeshades. Just here, however, it may be pointed out that these are only partially remediable agents in the presence of badly placed lights. It is a fundamental law of optics that *the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence*. That is to say, for example, if a ray from the light A fall upon a plane surface, EBF, at B, it would make with a perpendicular line, BD, the angle (of incidence) ABD, which is equal to the angle (of reflection) DBC. In other words, a light placed at A would be reflected from the surface EBF toward C. Making allowances for the imperfect drawing of Fig. 6, it is easy to understand how a paper placed in front of the compositor and resting upon the upper case may act as an annoying reflector, throwing

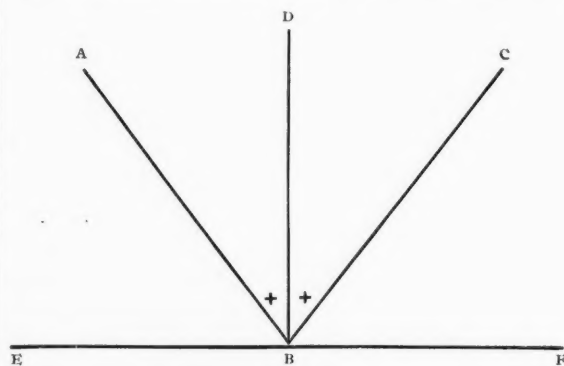


FIG. 5.

the rays directly into his eyes in spite of his eyeshade. But this is not all. The point of reflection on the manuscript or other document often covers or partially covers the particular line of the copy that is being set up and makes it difficult to see, thus adding to the worker's troubles.

New type furnishes another annoying source of reflection. Not only are the bright metallic surfaces trying to the eyes, but the nicks in their edges do not present so marked a contrast to the body of the type as they do when older and darker, and the eyes must be "strained" in their efforts to find these indicators.

While on this subject of type I cannot help thinking that the typesetter's eyes are not improved by the necessity for seeing almost instantly these shallow nicks. At any rate it must be very difficult for him to distinguish the first of the series shown in Fig. 7. The second is a little better, but it is a pity that every type cannot have nicks as plainly marked as are indicated in the lower samples. Another visual difficulty is illegible, or rather "dyslegible" copy. This arises not

only from "bad" writing, but from the use of pale ink, glazed and colored paper, lead pencil, colored inks, thin paper, and, worst of all, from the employment of a combination of two or more of these.

However, the greatest obstacle the printer has to deal with may reside in his own eyes. Aside from acute or chronic disease of the organ, the worst *form* of weak eyes is *hypermetropia*, or hypermetropia combined with astigmatism. This is a very common kind of ametropia and the possessor of it sooner or later finds his eyes give out, even when his surroundings are favorable to the

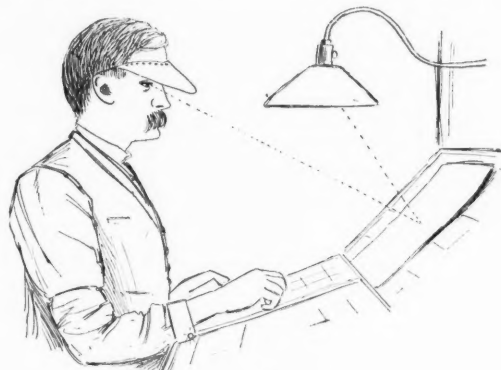


FIG. 6.

preservation of sight. It makes his powers of accommodation less effective and soon induces eye-strain with all its evil consequences. Myopia is perhaps not so hurtful to the printer, but as it, too, is often associated with astigmatism, is frequently a great source of annoyance. When young myopes persist in using their eyes in a printing house, their original shortsightedness is often increased thereby. This is especially likely to be the case when the lights are insufficient or badly placed. Myopia is often associated with structural disease of the interior of the eye, and although the myopic eye does not need convex glasses to see close at hand as soon as the emmetropic and hyperopic organ, yet this advantage is largely counterbalanced by its constant liability to serious choroidal, vitreous and retinal disease.

At about forty or forty-five the emmetrope's (earlier for the hyperope) accommodative power fails and the individual needs glasses to see distinctly at 10-14 inches. It may be, however, that he can distinguish the type in the upper case long after his lower case has become dim and misty, and it often requires all the oculist's care to fit him with glasses that will give him a sufficient "range" of accommodation so that

FIG. 7.

the contents of both cases are fairly distinct. After fifty-five most compositors feel this difficulty of vision acutely. At that age no glasses will enable them to keep their heads in one position in front of both cases and see *all* parts of the field with anything approaching

distinct vision. They are obliged to approach and withdraw the head from time to time in their search for diphthongs and other unusual characters. For them more than for any others should spectacles, illumination, shades, manuscript, etc., be so arranged as to conserve the failing visual power.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AVERAGE COST.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

THE lost minutes! The lost hours! Do you consider them in estimating? Do you not rather overestimate the amount of work which a man or a machine can do, even under favorable conditions, and then use that as a basis for figuring cost, oftener than you refer to your books and then use the past actual production of your office as that basis? A perfectly symmetrical plant and business has never existed, and never will. In the composing room, sorts will run out, causing time to be lost "picking." Occasionally a live form will have to be thrown in to obtain material needed for some rush job. The compositor often has to piece leads, rules, etc. Often a job will be set, and although neat, may not attract the fancy of the customer, and have to be reset. Occasionally a form or even a case may be pieced, and lost time is the result. Often a customer holds a proof too long and serious inconveniences result.

In the pressroom one meets another class of drawbacks. Unsuitable weather often results in improperly working rollers, and ink and paper take uncontrollable freaks to annoy and delay the pressman. A belt breaks now and then, a cog gives out here and a pinion there. Lost time is the result. The pertinent point is: These delays are what may properly be classed as unavoidable, and must clearly be compensated for in some way in fixing the prices at which one's work is to be sold. It is impossible in carrying on a general printing business to so arrange facilities that every machine and every employé shall be occupied to their fullest capacity at all times. The quantity and style of work are things which can be controlled only to a limited extent by the proprietors. First the composing room will be rushed and the pressroom slack, and then vice versa. In adding facilities for the satisfying of his customers' most exacting demands, the employer must realize that those facilities will be occupied only partially. The customer has no right to expect that estimates will be based upon what a press is *supposed* to do, nor yet upon what it would do if busy all the time. In order that a press may be at his disposal at any time he wishes, it is often idle and necessarily so. Each customer must pay his fair share of these expenses. They are part of the *average cost* of his work. It is not, however, the customer who needs attention.

Employing printers, you are daily basing your estimates upon what men and machines *might*, instead of what they actually *do*, accomplish. You look at

your cylinder geared to 1,200 or 1,500 impressions per hour and think of what a money maker it is at \$1 per thousand. Do you realize that the average production of that machine is between three and four thousand per day?

You look at your quarter-Gordon geared to 1,800 and think of what a handsome showing a ten-hours' run at 50 or 60 cents per thousand makes. Do you realize that you are doing well if you achieve a constant average production of 6,000 per day from that machine?

You note with satisfaction the compositor's time marked 35 minutes for setting up a billhead, or 15 minutes on a little light notehead, and calculate the profit at 75 cents each. Do you realize that these are not *average* figures, but only the exception? When you figure 25 cents per thousand for a long run of platen presswork do you think of the time your press stood still that it might be there ready for that order? Have you thought that the silent press draws its salary just as surely as the idle feeder? nor can it be laid off and its wages stopped. It is there to stay—a pensioner during its idleness. Each time the lacing of the revolving belt turns round the loose pulley it sings out: Whirr-a cent—whirr-a cent—whirr-a cent.

If you have not studied these subjects, give them your attention. Go over your books carefully. Determine your *average* production, your *average* cost and what you desire as an *average* profit and ESTIMATE ACCORDINGLY.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PRESSMAN'S IDEAS ON WASHING ROLLERS.

BY F. X.

THERE have been several articles published lately in the trade papers throughout the country on the subject of the treatment of rollers in the pressroom, but they have invariably been written by roller-makers. One paper in particular, by Mr. Garbrock, read at last year's Typothetæ convention, was calculated to give pressmen much annoyance, as perhaps a few of the employing printers may wish to have the author's ideas adopted in their own pressrooms. But, as I am not advertising roller-makers, I offer the following as the result of considerable inquiry on my part.

First, it is well to consider what should be used to wash rollers. I find in this much difference of opinion, as the result of inquiries made at twenty-eight different offices in Baltimore and elsewhere. In all the label offices I found that kerosene, which is only a lighter and cheaper grade of coal oil, was universally used. About two-thirds of the book and job offices used benzine and coal oil, though many pressmen believe that benzine is not good for rollers, as it has a tendency to dry the face of the rollers and cause them to crack—despite the assertion of one of our roller-makers that it is absolutely harmless. Six of the offices used machine oil, and most of them after washing with the oil sponged the roller with water. Two

pressmen advocated, when washing for colors, to rub sufficient machine oil on the roller to loosen the ink, and then with a caseknife to carefully scrape the face of the roller. This process is said to make the roller very clean. I have never tried it myself, so cannot speak of its value from experience, but they were good pressmen who used this process. Quite a number of the offices used lye, that is, after the first freshness had left the roller, carefully rinsing the lye off with plenty of water, and then permitting the roller to dry just enough before inking. This method will give a very good suction to quite an old roller.

I consider it well to say at this point that the lye pot is a much more important item in the economy of the printing office than many would seem to imagine, and should be looked after by some responsible person, instead of every person meddling with it and making the lye to suit their own ideas, as is usually done. If lye is too strong it has a tendency to set the ink, and if not strong enough it requires too much rubbing to get the roller clean, thus injuring its face. I have never read of a positive rule to determine the required strength for lye, but I have a rule of my own which is reasonably positive; it is to *taste* the lye. There is nothing harmful in potash. The concentrated lye should never be used, as it is so hard on the hands both of those who use it, and of the compositor who distributes the type. If the lye is made in a clean vessel there is no objection to tasting it to determine the strength; it should just bite the tongue, but not burn it. This test will always give a positive, uniform strength to the lye.

But, to return to my subject, I found the practice varies with the location of the presses. The newspaper and other offices situated close to the ground use machine oil and coal oil; those higher up used benzine and coal oil, while the lye was used in those offices which had a high, dry atmosphere.

In washing transfer ink, water alone should be used. Some years ago the worst rollers we had were used for copying ink; but now we find it is best to use good rollers, and if care is used the wear is not much more than in ordinary black inks. A roller should always be seasoned before working, but *not* seasoned in the press as advised by Mr. Garbrock, because the effect of working a roller before it has acquired its relative solidity is to overtax its strength, and if there should be rules in the form there is almost a certainty of cutting the face. Some pressmen have the peculiar ability to put a new roller just from the mold—even in July—into the press; and run it at a speed of several thousand an hour during the whole summer, and make the same roller (which must have been cast very hard for summer use) do excellent work during the following winter, but such men are rare, and perhaps it is just as well most of us pressmen find it best to get our rollers made for the season we intend to work them in. Defective setting ruins many rollers. A roller should never be changed without resetting. Don't trust to the idea that it is about the same size as the one you took out,

for if you test it you will find perhaps you were mistaken, as it is rare that two rollers are of the same size.

The setting of the rollers should be frequently examined, as screws have a habit of slipping when they are believed to be all right.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BIBLE A CRITERION FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

BY ESTIENNE.

THE proper use of capital letters, which has been discussed in several of the recent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER, is a vexed question in English printing. There is no difficulty in French. In that language capital letters are strictly reserved for proper names—that is, proper nouns; common nouns, unless when beginning a sentence, always commence with a lower-case letter. This it is which gives such an appearance of quiet elegance to a page of good French printing. The rule is strictly and logically carried out in all the great printing houses in France, and it is observed by good French printers in Canada also. Capitals are not permitted in the adjectives of proper nouns, such as *françois*, *anglais*, *espagnol*, which we would write “French,” “English,” “Spanish.” The rule is simple and rational. French writers trust to their powers of expression and rely very little upon capitals and italics for emphasis.

In German printing the matter is even simpler. Every noun substantive is spelled with a capital letter, whether it be common or proper, and a page of French, if compared with a page of German, will convince anyone that in point of typographical elegance the French page is superior; without taking into consideration the superior clearness of the Roman compared with the Gothic characters. Still, uneven as the lines may appear, it is the law of the language and there is no uncertainty in usage.

In English, however, the case is different. The want of uniformity is perplexing, and a printer who takes pride in his craft is incessantly struggling with writers who, without taking any thought upon the matter, or without recognizing that there are any rules of orthography on the subject of capitals, insist upon their pages being marred by an eruption of upper-case letters. Many wish to use them for the sake of emphasis; but anyone who has to resort to capitals and italics to eke out his meaning must be very ignorant of the powers of expression of the English language. There are rules in English, and an author, not being a “fonetic” person, has no right to be a law unto himself. In a page of English, to spell “dog” with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence is as much an error as to spell “house” without an initial “h.” That may seem to be an extreme case; but “city” and “state” are common nouns, the same as “dog,” and yet we continually see the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois; as in Canada, it is usual to write the Province of Quebec and the City of Ottawa. The cause

of this may be that the English language is the composite product of German and French and that the two elements are not entirely reconciled; yet a rule exists in English, and it is, like many other things English (I use “English” in its widest sense), a compromise; it is, that proper names, whether substantives or their adjectives, take a capital and other words do not. That is the general rule; the exceptions, such as the first personal pronoun and others, there is no occasion to discuss here.

Such being the general rule, we are fortunate in having a concrete standard to resort to in case of doubt—a standard which, I fear, we find it as difficult to follow in our printing offices as in our private lives. I mean the English version of the Bible, and I mean also the editions of it printed by the authorized presses which, in England, have printed it for hundreds of years under the strictest pains and penalties for incorrectness. Beyond doubt there are many other editions very correct—notably Bagster’s—but the issue of the authorized editions is most carefully guarded, so that according to common report, there is even a standing reward offered for finding typographical errors in any of them. There is also a rumor that on the first issue of the revised Testament one trifling error was discovered in the long primer edition; but whether these reports be correct or not they evidence the extreme care which is taken in the printing of one book which, to say the least, we are continually talking about.

Taking then—purely as a piece of printing—the Bible as our guide, we may solve many knotty points in capitalization. The following passages will show my meaning:

Gen. xiv, 1, “And it came to pass in the days of Amraphal king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer king of Elam, and Tidal king of nations.”

I think most of us would have spelled king with a capital “k” and nations with a capital “n,” but they are clearly common nouns. In like manner we find king David, king Solomon; and, in direct address, in 1st Kings i, 24, “And Nathan said, My lord, O king.” This shows also the capitalization in a direct quotation after a comma. Again in Dan. iii, 3, “Then the princes, the governors, and captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces.” These were important people who would expect capital letters from most printers. Even the great king, Dan. iii, 9, “They spake and said to the king Nebuchadnezzar, O king, live for ever.” A similar rule is observed throughout for names of places as “the wilderness of Sin,” “mount Sinai,” “the river Euphrates,” “the great sea,” but we are continually printing “the River St. Lawrence,” “Lake Michigan,” “the Straits of Mackinaw,” excepting on a few occasions when an intelligent proofreader is able to get his own way.

Then again it is common to use a great profusion of capitals for words having any reference to Christ or

God; but the Bible follows a definite rule. Is. liv, 5, "For thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of hosts is his name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; The God of the whole earth shall he be called." These are names in direct apposition with the word God, and "Maker" and "Redeemer" are capitalized; but the personal pronoun "he" is not; and the pronouns referring to God are not spelled with capitals in the Bible. So again we find "the captain of their salvation," "the image of the invisible God," "the first-born of every creature," and many similar expressions referring to Christ, not capitalized. Many other expressions are in lower-case letters which would be spelled in capitals in many offices, e. g., "kingdom of heaven," and personifications "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

I think, therefore, that there is a rule in English for capitals, and that printers need not take refuge with those whom one of your correspondents calls "faddists" and omit them altogether. Doubtless they are much abused, but when in a body of varied literature, such as the Bible, a consistent standard can be followed, it ought not to be so difficult in plain, straight setting to avoid either extreme. In the case of some scientific works, book titles and displayed matter, the rules would be relaxed; but I have no wish to enter into a detailed discussion of this complicated subject. My desire is merely to call the attention of printers to a readily accessible standard which it might be well to put on the shelf beside the dictionary in their proof-rooms. All the Bibles issued (at less than cost price) by the British and Foreign Bible Society are of the authorized editions. As I write I notice even in a Bagster Bible (paragraph edition) a single parenthesis in Eph. iv, 1, after the word Lord, which is not in the authorized edition nor in other Bagster editions. It has no corresponding sign and has slipped in by an oversight. It is the only error I ever saw or heard of in a Bible from that justly celebrated house.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XI.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

LEADEN BLOCKS OF A SINGLE PIECE AND SYSTEMATIC BLOCKS.—*Continued.*

LITTLE strips of paper placed between each piece of block rapidly reestablish the locking from the foot, provided that they extend clear to the bed of the press, which they seldom do. In ten verifications which I make on this subject, I do not find two forms where as many strips do not stick at the head or center of the block as such that reach clear to the bottom. In this condition they become annulled one by the other, and the springing and rising is as frequent as if the time had not been lost in endeavoring to avoid such inconveniences. With blocks well organized, there is no material too brittle, provided, however, that no short clamps are employed. Those that I find the most expeditious, the most convenient and most economical

are at the same time the most simple; it is the old model of sheet-iron, while it is long enough. I have been able to run a series of volumes on plates with blocks fixed in this fashion without a single accident or the lowering of a single clamp during the run.

IRON BLOCKS COMPOSED OF TRANSVERSAL BARS.

This system, the most ingenious of all, invented in 1851 by Cruché, foreman of the office of Cosse et Dumaine, was never much utilized, and the few whom I have seen using them did not hesitate to abandon them for the same reasons which induced the inventor himself not to continue their use in the house which he directed and in which I was at the time employed. The placing of the clamps is very difficult, and the screws which hold them often become loosened by the shock of the machine.

MAKE-READY FOR TABLEAUX (PICTURES).

On platen presses there are hardly any difficulties in the printing of cuts except slurring, while on cylinder presses the impression is nearly always defective. Foldings are formed, which are attributed to the alleged fact that the air cannot escape from under the paper or inside the frame. This reason is currently given without taking into account that, cylindrical pressure taking effect on an insignificant surface, air cannot be imprisoned on any part. This belief is nevertheless so common that many intelligent pressmen make holes under the eyes of rules of the frames to let the air escape. This means, which does not suppress any foldings whatever, has been employed by some even after my explanation of the causes of such accidents. They would not admit that the text, goffering the paper, diminished its dimensions in the center of the tableau, at the same time the paper becoming longer at the edges by the rolling accruing from the continuous pressure of the rules—contrary effects from which result rumplings of the sheet.

To weaken these folds, if not to make them disappear, it is necessary to print without visible packing. The minimum is obtained by a summary make-ready, composed of very few thin sheets, cut but not overlaid. The packing is diminished by an excess of pressure when the paper can be made moist. It can be masked by taking a thinner blanket or by replacing it with paper. These procedures, while useful to the clearness of the frames, are all injurious to the impression of the texts, and more still to that of the engraving. Whenever it is possible, I take recourse to two other and more rational means to obtain good impressions of forms of framed pages: 1. Frames without rules, made of detached vignettes, in a manner to obtain on the edges an impression nearly similar to the texts. The paper not being printed in the wrong way, folding cannot be produced. 2. Two runs; one first for the frames, the other for the texts and engraving next. Very often it is the most economical method; it is the only one capable of giving entirely good results.

(To be continued.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Chicago,

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Published Monthly by

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Faringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

THE present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is the initial number of volume ten, and finds us on the verge of a year full of promise of advancement in all lines of trade from the great influx of representatives of all nations to America to visit the Columbian Exposition, who will bring the results of their research and experience and exploit them in a manner which they would not have an opportunity of doing at other than this colossal display of the inventive genius of every people and of the products of every mart in the universe. The printing fraternity, both employers and employes, will no doubt be richly benefited by a careful examination of the methods and processes of the disciples of Gutenberg from various countries, and it is the intention of THE INLAND PRINTER to pay especial attention to this matter and carefully collate

and publish the more valuable features shown in connection with the graphic arts.

During the year past we have been the recipients of many valuable suggestions from our subscribers whose increasing interest and assistance has encouraged unsparing efforts on our part to furnish them a magazine without a peer in its line in the world, and the vast number of replies to a circular of inquiry recently issued by us prove indubitably that we have been eminently successful in our efforts, and we can assure our patrons generally that their interest is our chiefest care, and that THE INLAND PRINTER has ample energy, ability and capital, and will leave nothing undone during the future to maintain its preëminent position in their regard. We may state here that volume ten promises to be so unwieldy in size that at the request of many subscribers an index will be furnished at the close of each half year, so that the volume may be divided in two parts.

"THE DIAL" AND ITS EDITOR.

ON the first of September there appeared in Chicago a journal which in character, interest and typographical beauty was the most notable issue of a literary periodical, with one exception, ever produced in the city. It is a noteworthy fact that the two periodicals referred to, though twenty years apart in point of time, are the creation of the same man. These periodicals are the new *Dial*, which takes a fresh lease of life under the proprietorship of its editor and founder, Mr. Francis F. Browne, who was likewise editor and proprietor of the *Lakeside Monthly* during the most prosperous and creditable period of its career. So sound and competent a judge as Dr. W. F. Poole, of the Newberry Library, is authority for the statement that the two most creditable periodicals ever produced in Chicago are *The Dial* and the *Lakeside Monthly*, and that Mr. Browne has done more for the literary interests of Chicago than any other man in the city. There are probably hundreds of printers in Chicago who will read these pages who know *The Dial*, and some who know the *Lakeside*, and some even who know Mr. Browne, but fewer still who are aware of the fact that he is an old-time member of their craft. This fact, particularly, should make some account of the man and his work of interest to readers of this paper. Many of the older printers of Chicago will remember Mr. Browne from personal associations of twenty-five years ago. Since then a new generation has come into the field who know little of the craft of a quarter century ago.

In 1867, Mr. Browne, then a young man of twenty-three, landed in Chicago, from an eastern steamer, prepared to begin life in the new city by the lakes, with whose fame and prospects he had already become impressed. His earthly treasures, besides his young wife and the hopes and ambitions of youth, were extremely few. His boyhood had been spent in acquiring such training as was afforded by a New England

high school, in learning the printer's trade in his father's newspaper office, and in a term of service in a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil War. Returning home with his regiment, with a sense of duty performed, but with health so impaired that he has been a sufferer through life, he turned his attention to the study of the law, removing soon after to Rochester, New York, where for a time he was a student in a prominent law office, afterward taking a course in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

Hereditary tendencies, however, asserted themselves. Mr. Browne came from genuine literary stock, and soon found his tastes and ambitions turning toward the literary calling. There was little enough of literature in Chicago in those days; and the literary aspirant, especially with a wife to support, needed some more practical resource. Here his handicraft stood him in good stead and served him opportunely in the always difficult problem of getting a start amidst new surroundings. Mr. Browne was thoroughly grounded in all the details of the printing art and quickly became known as a skillful and rapid workman, of the sort that "needeth not to be ashamed," and need never be out of employment. His mastery of his craft, gained in his youth by hard effort and thorough training, though he early abandoned it as a pursuit, afterwards became a potent factor in his career. There is in this example a moral that must prove useful to every reader of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The second year after Mr. Browne's advent in Chicago saw him a part owner and the practical manager of a snug little "brand-new" printing office on Dearborn street, just north of Madison. A few months later, disposing of his interest to his partners, he purchased an interest in the *Western Monthly*, an aspiring but somewhat crude periodical, then in the first year of its existence. Yet his insight saw in this humble enterprise a sure opportunity for influence and success in his chosen field of letters. How well this hope was justified was clearly shown during the next five years in the successive numbers of the chaste and polished *Lakeside* (a name of Mr. Browne's own invention, which he soon adopted for his magazine in place of the more provincial *Western Monthly*). The career of this now historic magazine, with a recital of all the attendant circumstances, would form a very interesting chapter in the unwritten history of literary Chicago. At the close of the few short years of its eventful existence, the *Lakeside Monthly* had been recognized at home and abroad as one of the four or five leading American monthlies. And all this was due to its typographical merits (it was wholly without illustrations), and to the taste and scholarship, the wise conservatism, the tireless zeal, of its editor and final owner, Mr. F. F. Browne. It has been said of the *Lakeside* that "a citizen of distinguished sagacity, after reading its celebrated 'Chicago Number,' declared that its circulation in Europe, by accrediting the civilization of the city, would lower the rate of interest on its loans." And yet the practical support

necessary to conduct successfully an enterprise of such importance was given none too freely in Chicago in those materialistic days. Innumerable vicissitudes attended the career of this ever struggling but always hopeful Chicago monthly. Twice did it suffer severely from fire, but each time it shook off the ashes, and as it emerged from the smoke and prepared to resume its course Mr. Browne was always at the head and always indefatigable. A still severer blow came in the financial panic of 1873; but even this would scarcely have proved insuperable had it not been followed, in the winter and spring of 1874, by an utter collapse of Mr. Browne's health, due to the continued strain of work and anxiety. Under the peremptory order of his physician to absent himself from business and even from the city, he announced the suspension of his magazine—a cruel blow coming just at the time when the *Lakeside* had reached a paying basis, was receiving substantial foreign recognition, and had established itself firmly at home. This suspension was at first believed to be only temporary; but continued ill-health, and a generally unfavorable condition of the country, prevented the publication from being resumed.

For several years after the *Lakeside* was given up Mr. Browne was absent from the city much of the time in search of health, and his principal literary work during the interim between 1874 and 1880 was done in the capacity of literary editor of the *Alliance*—then a prominent and respectable journal—and as a special editorial writer on some of the leading Chicago dailies. His mind had, however, been working on the problem of a new literary enterprise in Chicago, of the success and usefulness of which his experience had peculiarly fitted him to judge. He formed plans for a high-grade critical literary journal, such as *The Dial* after twelve years existence has now become. Lacking capital of his own, he enlisted in his enterprise the leading publishing house of the city, Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., and in 1880 the first number of *The Dial* appeared as a monthly publication under the imprint of that firm. Mr. Browne's relations with this firm quickly led to other connections, and for twelve years he occupied the position of manuscript reader and adviser in literary and typographical matters in the publishing department of that house. This position was one for which Mr. Browne's equipment was exceptionally good; his sure literary taste and correct insight, his wide acquaintance with authors and literary people, his varied experience as editor and publisher, and his thorough familiarity with every detail of typography, all came into prompt and constant activity. During that period the publishing business of the firm underwent a wonderful development, until, instead of three or four inferior books a year, there averaged almost as many monthly, meritorious in contents, and with an excellence of typography that has made the imprint of this house one of the most respectable in the trade. Mr. Browne toiled incessantly in conducting *The Dial*, much of whose contents in the earlier years was the

product of his own pen, in reading and revising manuscripts for publication, and in the innumerable details of book-production. During those years he read many thousands of manuscripts of all degrees of merit and demerit—the latter of course immensely preponderating. He himself has said that he has probably read more bad manuscripts than any man who has ever lived to tell the tale. This double duty, however, told seriously upon his health, and he saw the necessity and wisdom of withdrawing from the book-publishing work and devoting his energies exclusively to *The Dial*. Finding that relations with a publishing and bookselling house were in some respects a disadvantage to an independent critical journal such as *The Dial* aspired to be, Mr. Browne recently acquired the interest of Messrs. McClurg & Co. in the journal, and has now established it on a wholly independent basis, with enlarged scope and more frequent publication.

Besides his critical work, Mr. Browne has found time to write "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," and to compile and edit "Bugle Echoes, a Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern," "Golden Poems by British and American Authors," and "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose." He also edits the "Laurel-Crowned Verse" series, published by Messrs. McClurg & Co., and has written many short poems, humorous and otherwise, some of which have been widely circulated and have found a place in such standard anthologies as the Stedman-Hutchinson Library of American Literature. Many of his poems have never seen the light, and these, with his fugitive pieces, deserve a better fate than to languish in the scrapbooks of his friends. Let us hope that Mr. Browne, now that he is a publisher on his own account, may collect and preserve these poems in a setting as dainty and seductive as the verses themselves. At least one of Mr. Browne's poems must be familiar to all lovers of pure literature—the one entitled "Vanquished," which is considered by competent authorities to be the best piece of verse inspired by the death of General Grant.

The change in ownership of *The Dial* has already been noticed in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and further comments on that excellent and at the same time exquisite periodical, are unnecessary here. Much of an interesting personal nature remains to be said, but the limits of this sketch are narrow. Something has been hinted as to Mr. Browne's capacity for work and his happy faculty of associating with himself the best talent available. Not enough has been said, however, about his untiring energy in elevating the standard of literary criticism, or of his efforts to develop available resources. His hand will be made more apparent in this direction in future numbers of *The Dial*. Mr. Browne has worked always in the face of the most serious disadvantages. A constant sufferer from ill-health, shy by nature and hence something of a recluse, his modest and unobtrusive though shrewd

and far-seeing methods of conducting his various enterprises have without doubt stood in the way of immediate success and caused him, not unnaturally, to be to some extent misunderstood in a community filled with the spirit of Western aggressiveness and accustomed to judge men and things not by what they are but by what they contrive to appear to be. Naturally of a sunny disposition—inherited from his father, who still enjoys unimpaired health at the ripe age of eighty—he has put much of himself, though unconsciously, perhaps, in his "Life of Lincoln," and in his poetry. Intuitive to a marked degree, and quick to detect and appreciate the foibles and follies in human nature, the amusing things in life's panorama rarely escape him. As an instance of his wit and of his ready versatility, we need only mention that the next morning after Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" appeared in the daily press, the *Morning News* printed a parody of equal length, written by Mr. Browne, that attracted wide attention, and was as original and as full of harmless mirth as was the laureate's of sober earnestness.

Not being sour-complexioned, he is a lover of the "contemplative man's recreation," and on one of his fishing trips some years ago he addressed some humorous lines, written on a specimen of birch-bark of "uncommon strength," that may fittingly close this sketch, to

THE ANGLER WHO CAUGHT TROUT ON SUNDAY.

BY THE ANGLER WHO DIDN'T.

- "That man a perilous course doth keep,
Swept on like tides of Fundy,
Who preys—while others pray (or sleep)—
Upon the trout on Sunday.
- "A prayer and sermon, closed with some
Good psalm-tune like old 'Dundee,'
His sinful state would more become
Than catching trout on Sunday.
- "Has he no dread of what is said
By pious Mrs. Grundy:
'How ever can that wicked man
Go fishing on a Sunday?'
- "There is an angler shrewd as he
(And craftier could none be),
Who sets a bait for sinners straight,
That fishing go on Sunday.
- "Then let him heed his wicked deed,
Put by his rod till Monday,
Or he'll be fish for the devil's dish
And served up hot some Sunday."

A SHORTER WORKDAY FOR JOB PRINTERS.

ATTENTION is directed to a circular and call for a convention of union job printers, which appears in another portion of the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. We have consistently maintained in the past that a reduction of the hours of labor could be effected by the printing industry of the country without any particular danger and without serious loss to this industry, provided the movement was made general and the burden placed on all alike. Animated

now as formerly by the kindest wishes for the welfare of the journeymen printers of the country, we claim the right to discuss this new proposition without reservation.

We take the matter up with reluctance, as we are compelled to admit at the outset that in our opinion the result of the convention, as foreshadowed by the documents referred to, will be a certain disappointment to its projectors and to all friends of the short-day movement.

We are informed that the proposed convention grows out of a meeting of job printers held in this city some weeks ago, which meeting was called for the purpose of discussing what steps should be taken to hasten the adoption of a shorter workday, and where it was resolved to call a convention to *formulate* a plan or plans for this purpose. Had the original object of the convention been adhered to, nothing but good would have resulted. In obedience to such a call the representative job printers of the country would have come together, when they might have discussed the whole question pro and con in all its bearings, a course that would have enabled them to put forward a proposition that would have commanded respectful attention and secured the coöperation of powerful friends. The promoters of the movement have seen fit to substitute an altogether different course of procedure, and the one least likely to result in a realization of their hopes.

It will be seen that neither in the call for the convention nor in the circular that preceded the call is there one word that will lead the members of the convention when it assembles to believe that they are called together for consultation, or that any advice is expected from them, or that such would be tolerated. On the contrary, particular pains appear to have been taken to instruct delegates that their whole duty will consist in indorsing the plan sent forth from this city, a function that they could just as well and far more cheaply perform through the medium of a postal card. The writer of the documents referred to was evidently laboring under the impression that he had the whole thing just right, and that nobody else could be trusted to in any way meddle with it. And yet, however objectionable this assumption of superlative wisdom may appear, it might not of itself lead to a total collapse of the movement, for the reason that the question of a shorter workday is one of wonderful vitality and extraordinary attractiveness.

But here again, the writer or writers of the resolution show their unexampled cunning and ability to strangle the project by omitting every feature essential to final success. The United Typothetæ, a powerful and aggressive organization, is completely ignored, and, worse still, the coöperation of the International Typographical Union has been presumptuously spurned throughout the whole proceedings. Owing to the steadfast opposition to the shorter workday constantly manifested by the former organization, there might have been some excuse for ignoring that body if the conditions

were such as to warrant success without its assistance; but why the International Union should be set aside passes all comprehension, unless it be on the hypothesis that the projectors of this movement were not sincere in their demand for a curtailment of the hours of labor. The International Union is certainly entitled to respect in this instance. It has expended thousands upon thousands of dollars in the vain effort to establish a shorter workday, and if success has not crowned its efforts, it was probably as much due to precipitate action at inopportune times by job printers as to any weakness on the part of the union.

Another beautiful feature of the resolutions is embodied in that section providing for representation by proxy. The International Union continued this practice for a number of years; in fact, until the abuses perpetrated under the system became so oppressive that the suspension of the rule followed as an absolute necessity. In the present case this method of representation would be open to more serious objections than when it formed part of the laws of the International, and for good reasons. There are but very few men who are known as yet to be elected delegates to the convention, and to these few men the mass of proxies will naturally be sent. It is not extravagant to suppose that in this way one or two delegates might be entrusted with proxies sufficient to enable them to outvote the whole convention. This cannot be regarded as a very reassuring condition of affairs under any circumstances, but is positively dangerous, when it is remembered that the men so empowered are instructed in a way that precludes the possibility of them exercising their own judgment, even admitting that they will be men of judgment and experience.

There is still another feature of this movement, as set forth by the resolutions under discussion, that deserves attention. Should the convention assemble in pursuance to this call, as it undoubtedly will, the only work that can be presented and the only action that can be taken will be the adoption of a nine-hour workday under the conditions named in the resolutions. And what will follow? Without question, a vigorous and united opposition on the part of the Typothetæ, who will be reënforced and strengthened by employers now friendly to union printers, but who will fear disaster as a result of the new rule falling short in general application. There will still remain a number of employers who will accede to the demands of the men for a time, but only for a time, as they will soon be convinced that the competition is too severe and too unjust to be borne for any great length of time.

In brief, it is our candid and earnest opinion that a "nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales" is a proposition that cannot be successfully put into practice at the present time. To attain the shorter workday, we must be ready to discuss the question of mutual concessions. It will be absolutely necessary to study the interests of employers, as well as the advantage of the men. A convention that would succeed in

bringing the International Union and the United Typothetae together on this subject would be of more real benefit than would a thousand conventions such as the one proposed.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are prompted solely by a desire to prevent a disastrous and unsuccessful strike—and one that will delay the nine-hour day for many years—in speaking as we have. We will say without any qualification that the best interests of all concerned will be best served by abandoning the proposed convention altogether and calling one with the original object in view, namely, to discuss and formulate a plan for the early adoption of a shorter workday.

VACANT POSITIONS IN THE PRINTING TRADE.

THE large amount of correspondence which THE INLAND PRINTER has conducted for years past in furnishing information to applicants for situations and to employers desiring to secure competent and reliable workmen having increased to an unusual extent, renders it necessary that some means be found of obviating it and at the same time continue our assistance to our patrons. It is our intention, therefore, in the next issue, and issues thereafter, to publish a register of situations vacant and situations wanted. Those who are desirous of having their names placed on this register will give their name (but not necessarily for publication), the city and state in which they live, their present occupation, the work they desire and where they desire to be employed; stating the experience they have had, their age, if they can give references as to character and ability, and the wages which they expect. Employers desiring workmen will please be equally concise and explicit. Twenty-five cents must accompany each application for space.

SPECIMENS OF EVERYDAY JOBWORK.

IN compliance with the request of numerous subscribers we publish on another page a few specimens of jobwork in one color. Realizing that the demand is not so much for fanciful or expensive colored work as for artistic specimens of jobwork which will be acceptable to the customer and which can be produced at a reasonable expenditure for material and labor, it is the intention of THE INLAND PRINTER to continue this department indefinitely and exhibit samples of one class of work each month. Printers generally are invited to contribute to this page.

EARHART'S COLOR PRINTER.

AT last Mr. J. F. Earhart has rewarded the patience of those who have been awaiting the publication of his work on color printing. "The Color Printer" is now ready for distribution, and the printers of America may be congratulated with Mr. Earhart on the publication of this superb and useful volume. It surpasses expectation, and no printer can afford to neglect securing it. A brief description from the author's circular is published elsewhere.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS WITH IDEAS.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

DO you grasp the idea? Perhaps you do; perhaps you think you do—probably you don't. I say probably, for I am of the opinion that not one good printer in five gets the advertiser's idea, or even tries to.

In getting up ads. for the better class of publications, such for instance as elaborate programmes, high-class magazines, souvenir books, trade journals, etc., where a reasonable amount of time is obtainable for the purpose, the average printer-artist is too apt to indulge his fancy to extremes in turning out something very elaborate, and no doubt artistic from a printer's standpoint; something he is inclined to think will eclipse former efforts and rouse the dormant envy of "the fellow in the next alley." This will be the case more especially when he gets a half or full page marked "handsome display" or "get up something striking."

If you are in a rut get out of it. What is needed above anything else in the average ad. work is more character—more *individuality*—*ideas*. If you feel yourself drifting toward the same old long-line-and-a-short-line style, or getting up the same old panel and band, "break away," give it up. Try and rake up something new—if not entirely original. See if your copy won't give you a cue.

Of course every advertiser doesn't have an idea all ready for you to work out, but as a rule you will find that the majority of the best advertisers have some prominent feature they wish brought out in every ad., or some especial mode of display, and have also a vague conception of what their matter should look like when put in type.

If your copy contains no given idea, try and supply the omission. If you are wide-awake and have an interest in your work, two or more ideas will probably at once suggest themselves—*one* is enough. Don't make the mistake of trying to crowd four or five ideas from your fertile brain into one ad., for it will prove a failure, sure.

Given the idea, try and look at your work for the moment from the advertiser's standpoint. That ad. has been solicited with the understanding that it is to cost so much, and you as an advertiser expect to get the return of your money through the ability of the ad. to attract the attention and custom of the public. You expect the printer to give you something a little better than is given the rest of his advertisers in the way of display, and you are displeased if disappointed.

Now, you, as a printer, should take a more or less individual interest in that ad.—every ad. in fact that passes through your hands. Learn the tastes of advertisers who do not draft their copy exactly as they want it. Find, if possible, what does and does not please them. Some advertisers will get "caught," and be your everlasting friend by some inserted happy thought

or unique display of their apparently poorly written ad. or job. Why, I have known advertisers to patronize comparatively obscure journals and special publications for years simply because their matter was always well displayed and nicely printed. This is a point many publishers could pursue with profit to themselves.

Now we will suppose you have your idea. If its going to be something elaborate in the way of a page ad., with panels or other rulework, draft out a rough sketch of it. If you are not handy at sketching it is something you should try your hand at during spare moments or evenings—not in the summer! It is a necessary "trick" of the tasty printer's trade of today. Unless you are working on a typefounder's publication or printing trade journal don't indulge your fancy for rulework to an "indecent" extent. Your audience, the public, won't appreciate it, and doubtless your employer will frown. Remember the shop has to make some money on that ad. as well as the advertiser.

If you insist on something in the way of rulework try and grasp something with an idea in it, and not so cumbersome that a few leading lines will be "out of sight." Try and not get in "too deep," and go floundering around for ten hours and finally prove up "a something" which neither pleases the eye nor the man who locks it up.

Don't chop up four or five feet of rule for every fancy ad. Did you ever stop to wonder where all the

to be a professional ad. writer he will probably be disappointed, anyway.

You may probably say that it is utterly impossible in the everyday rush and run of a printing office to evolve an idea for every piece of good work in the ad. line, but I say no. Take an old idea, if necessary; dress it up in new clothes, after the style of the accompanying ad. for example. There are plenty of odds and ends in the way of cuts and unique ornaments that can be procured at first hands for little money if you keep on the lookout, especially the little cuts drawn after the style of Palmer Cox's famous "Brownies."

Twist your copy around sometimes, if necessary to get good lines, or, perhaps, with an indulgent advertiser, add to or omit certain lines to permit of a better effect.

Don't *waste* the white space in an ad. The advertiser pays for that, and if there is plenty of it in a page it should be so distributed or placed as to materially heighten the effect of the printed lines.

Adapted to THE INLAND PRINTER by permission.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY FOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

BY PHOTO-ENGRAVER.

IN this essay no attempt has been made to exhaust the subject of the manufacture of the half-tone printing plate.

Briefly, the collodion I use is the simplest I know, and therefore the best. The formula and manner of mixing is as follows:

To 1 ounce alcohol add 10 grains iodide of ammonium (white) and 2 grains bromide of cadmium, and after dissolving add 10 grains Anthony's No. 1 Soluble Cotton, shake well and add 1 ounce photographic sulphuric ether; then shake well till the cotton is dissolved, and in a day or two you will have a collodion that will work well and keep as well.

I develop with a 20-grain solution of protosulphate of iron (made with a silver actinometer) to 20 ounces of which add 1 ounce acetic acid No. 8, and alcohol *q. s.* Fix with *fresh* cyanide of potassium solution. Intensify with, first, a 30-grain solution of bromide of copper, and, after washing, immerse in a 30-grain solution of nitrate of silver.

The bromide of copper bath, made by adding to 2 parts of a 30-grain solution of copper, 1 part of a 30-grain solution of bromide of potassium.

To make successful half-tone negatives, one tint only is necessary—and I would recommend one in which the black lines of two single tints are made to cross at right angles, and sealed together. The opaque lines should be two-thirds as wide as the clear line, and should be no coarser than 125 lines to the inch.

In my business I have used one 10 by 12 tint, 133 lines to the inch, for every size and kind of work for the past three months, and find I do better work than when I used a variety of tints. To do this I arranged the tint in a Benster Plate Holder in such a way that the cross-pieces would easily slide up and down, and



AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Printing
Embossing
Designing
Binding

on printing
is always sure to result in the unanimous verdict that it pays to get the best work. Our printing is superior in many respects to the average. Our specialties include pretty nearly everything.

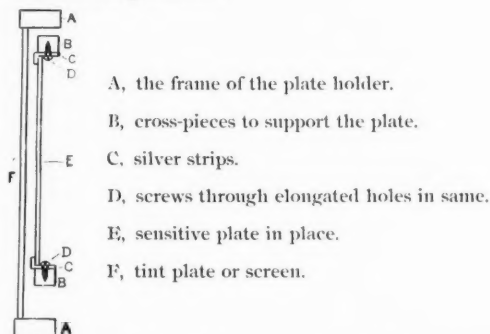
GRIFFITH, SHEPARD & BARTELS CO.

PRINTERVILLE, TYPO.

pins go to? Chopped rule finally goes to the same place. Learn to utilize rule that has already been introduced to the mitering machine and curver. Do as your tailor would with an old coat—put on a new binding or new buttons; dress it up a little here and there and it passes for a new garment.

But above all, work out that *idea*. Don't lose sight of the fact that there will be at least *one* person who will scan that ad. with a look of pleasure or pain—the man who wrote the copy. If he should happen

by using an L-shaped strip of silver at the bottom and a similarly shaped hoop at the top, fastened with screws through elongated holes so that the sensitive plate can be brought close to the tint or moved away at will, as per the following section :



- A, the frame of the plate holder.
- B, cross-pieces to support the plate.
- C, silver strips.
- D, screws through elongated holes in same.
- E, sensitive plate in place.
- F, tint plate or screen.

Now, having focused on a certain subject with the distance between E and F one-sixteenth of an inch, expose a negative, using the smallest stop, giving a good generous time ; develop, fix and intensify in the ordinary way and you will find that the dots in the high lights do not close up, that is, they will appear (greatly magnified) like this ●●● and the dots in the deepest shadows will be nearly as large. Such a negative would give a gray plate too flat and full of detail. Now expose another plate, but use a very large stop or none at all ; finish your negative, and you will find the dots in the high lights so enlarged as to almost close up, thus ●●● and those in the deepest shadow will entirely disappear—the great refraction of light around the dots having practically eliminated them, even at this small distance between plate and tint, owing to the larger angle of light ray. Now there are certain laws governing the proper angle of light to be admitted through the lens for *different subjects*, but this element would require too much space to go into fully ; it is sufficient to say that with a certain *fixed* and small distance between the plate and screen, focusing as for ordinary negatives, there will be found for any subject a certain lens aperture or diaphragm which will admit exactly the proper defraction to close up the highest lights *as much as is necessary* and still enable you to get detail in the deepest shadows, and this lens aperture is not so rigid a matter but that it will allow a reasonable latitude in practice.

The chief elements of success in making a good half-tone negative is, first, to know a good negative when one sees it, and, second, to learn what size stop to use for a certain screen, distance between screen and plate, and certain subjects.

I would describe a good negative as one in which the highest lights are just closed up enough to give the smallest dot that will etch nicely, and the shadows just so opened that the dots in the deepest blacks disappear.

The distance between screen and plate should be such that with an average subject, full size, the third stop will give this negative. If with such subject and stop the resulting negative is too flat, *separate*

the plate and screen ; if too brilliant, bring them closer together, and when once the adjustment is effected for any given lens do not change it, but change the stops as the subjects change, using large stops for flat subjects and small stops for brilliant originals.

ETCHING.

I have adopted the enamel process as applied to copper as the best—being in every way the simplest—and having all the advantages of the old albumen method, as it works quickly and simply, and all the advantages of bitumen, in that it gives a print on the copper which stays there, and is not spoiled in three or four ways by a multiplication of processes, as in the old albumen method.

The printing solution is made as follows : Take of the whites of fresh eggs, well beaten and settled, 1 ounce ; of distilled water, 6 drams ; of Schuchardt's bichromate of ammonium (C. P.), 15 grains.

Dissolve the bichromate salt in the water, then add sufficient aqua ammonia to turn the solution to a light lemon color, then add the albumen ; shake well and filter three or four times.

After polishing and washing the copper with dilute ammonia, coat in the ordinary way, using as little heat as possible in drying, as too much will cook the albumen and prevent its dissolving.

Print in electric light about ten minutes, then put into a bath of tepid water, well dyed with aniline red, for five minutes.

Now, should the print be undertimed, the blacks of the picture will be deeply dyed and the whites almost colorless, and in the after-washing the print will wash off in spots.

Should the print be overtimed, the whites of the picture will be deeply dyed, the blacks will be almost colorless, and the whites will refuse to wash off.

But, should the timing be correct, the blacks and whites will be dyed an orange color, and will be nearly equal, the color increasing in the blacks or whites as the printing has been carried over or under the correct time. Wash well under the tap, gently laving with a piece of filter cotton, then dry on a twirler.

Now heat the plate as evenly as possible over a gas oven till the color of the bare copper commences to turn brown, then cool and varnish the back with shellac.

Etch, say twenty minutes, in solution of muriate of iron (commercial), 1 part ; water, 10 parts.

If the plate, by careful proving, should prove too shallow or too dark, put it back in the etching solution and continue the action longer. (Note, I have repeatedly done this four times.)

In conclusion, when heating the plate after development is complete, care should be taken to heat just far enough to bring the bare copper to a brown color ; if the heating is carried too far, till the copper turns blue, the print will be spoiled, and if not carried far enough, the print will not resist the etching fluid.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE *New Dial*. This is the heading under which Mr. Francis F. Browne outlines his plans for the future conduct of his journal, beginning with the issue of September 1. After reviewing its past, the editor announces that while retaining its familiar form and size the *Dial* will henceforth become a semi-monthly publication of "Literary Criticism, Discussion and Information." The paper will "assume a distinct voice upon questions of general intellectual concern. The lives and works of writers recently deceased will receive careful attention. A special feature of each issue will be the leading review, descriptive and extractive rather than critical, of the most important book of the fortnight, provided it lend itself to such treatment." The latest news about books, their writers and publishers, and such other features as will make the journal indispensable to educators and librarians, to authors and their publishers, to book-sellers and book-buyers, and commend it to the intelligent reading public in general, will all come within the scope of the *New Dial*. "The critical review, which in the past has been the *Dial's* almost sole mode of expression, will continue to be the principal means of its appeal to the reader. As heretofore, these reviews will be the work of competent specialists, and the longer ones will bear the authority of their authors' signatures." No one will deny Mr. Browne's claim that "the *Dial* stands preëminently for objective and scientific criticism; it believes in the existence of critical canons, and endeavors to discover and adhere to them. On the other hand, it endeavors to avoid that mis-called criticism of the subjective sort which displays the mood of the critic rather than the character of the work that he is handling, and whose flippancy or triviality of tone seems mainly designed to excite admiration for the cleverness of its writer." In outlining the many distinctive features of the *New Dial*, mainly in the words of its editor, we cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of the reading public its claim to their support as the only comprehensive journal of its kind published in America, having at the same time the highest claims in the matter of its typography, composition and quality of paper, to the admiration of all lovers of the typographic arts.

The Messrs. Macmillan have conferred a genuine favor on the lovers of choice books by reproducing Mr. Andrew Lang's charming story in rhyme of the adventures of "Helen of Troy: Her Life and Translation." The first edition appeared in England in 1882, and simultaneously in America but without the interesting Note. If one mistakes not, the American edition of the story was one of the last books to bear the early imprint of the Messrs. De Vinne, Francis Hart & Co. In 1883 the rhyme was a second time set forth in England, with a new engraved title page, which, as Mr. Lang said in a private letter to a friend, is "highly Grosvenor Gallery." Some valuable additions to the Note appeared in this second edition, and this revised Note, together with the "Grosvenor Gallery" title page, have been retained in the new and very inexpensive edition just issued by the Messrs. Macmillan.

In this day of "erotics," how pleasant it is to turn to Mr. Lang's story of the fortunes of Helen. It is as grateful to the senses as a *crème de coqca*. The not un-Homeric theory that Helen was an unwilling victim of the magic wiles of Aphrodite, has been preferred; and while the descriptions of manners are versified from the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the account of the events after the death of Hector, and of the sack of Troy, is chiefly borrowed from Quintus Smyrnaeus, Mr. Lang tells us. This worthy champion, who in a "silent age sang the swan-song of Greek epic minstrelsy," was no less gallant in his treatment of the fair Helen than the blind old singer of the *Iliad*, or than the commentator who believed in the amulet said to have been worn by Helen—a red stone which shed drops like blood. It is a sweet and touching story

Mr. Lang tells of the adventures of the immortal goddess; how Aphrodite came to her through the forest glade, "in a lovely mist of rosy fire," with promises that Helen, having fallen into a deep sleep, "should awake forgetful of her old life and ignorant of her shame"; of her wanderings among the Greeks, and of the beauty of the face that captured the hearts of the hosts of Troy:

"* * * the face that launched a thousand ships
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium";

and of her "translation" back to Lacedæmon. While Mr. Lang's poem has none of "The surge and thunder of the *Odyssey*," yet is his Helen a graceful and lovable woman

"* * * fairer than the evening air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars."

One likes to place this story out of the Greek books beside the "Eros and Psyche" of Mr. Robert Bridges. Coming as they do at about the same time they must dwell together in the affections of men. And here follow the three closing stanzas of Mr. Lang's "Rhyme":

" 'Death ends all tales,' but this he endeth not;
They grew not grey within the valley fair
Of hollow Lacedæmon, but were brought
To Rhadamanthus of the golden hair,
Beyond the wide world's end, ah never there
Comes storm nor snow; all grief is left behind,
And men immortal, in enchanted air,
Breathe the cool current of the Western wind.

But Helen was a Saint in Heathendom,
A kinder Aphrodite; without fear
Maidens and lovers to her shrine would come
In fair Therapnae, by the waters clear
Of swift Eurotas; gently did she hear
All prayers of love, and not unheeded came
The broken supplication, and the tear
Of man or maiden overweigh'd with shame.

O'er Helen's shrine the grass is growi'g green,
In desolate Therapnae; none the less
Her sweet face now unworship'd and unseen
Abides the symbol of all loveliness,
Of Beauty ever stainless in the stress
Of warring lusts and fears; and still divine,
Still ready with immortal peace to bless
Them that with pure hearts worship, at her shrine."

MR. ROSWELL M. FIELD signalled his advent in New York as an editorial writer in the *World* by the following lines on the fallen idol of modern Athens:

ATHENS WEEPS.

"Weep, Athens the New, o'er this story of slaughter,
Let tears dim the eyes of each spectacled daughter,
To drop and to sprinkle the dust he has bitten—
Our Theseus departed, our Hercules smitten!

"Vain, vain are his records of conquest and glory
In the face of defeat—as remarked a priori;
Though Athens may mourn (you will not contradict us)
The man who was licked, or, in other words, victus.

"Far out of the West, where the gods do befriend 'em,
Came Cyclops, a giant, a monst'rum horrendum;
But Athens, secure in the knowledge she'd got him,
Dispatched her own hero to—er-r—well, to swat him.

"This monster, however, proved one in a mille—
He lunged with his right, and sinistra hinc ille;
With the awful result—and it pains us to say so—
That Athens went down with an infracted naso.

"O nose, that with scorn truly godlike and splendid
Far into the clouds has turned up and extended,
What vandal is he who so roughly has bled you—
Has maimed and distorted and otherwise spread you?

"O mouth that has worked with untiring vigor
In daring all comers (save only the nigger),
What spirit of evil and mischief has tricked you
To dare once too often the thing that has licked you?

"Weep, Athens the New, but remember while weeping,
The ghost of your hero is still in your keeping,
The only "has been" to console those who lost on
The glory, the pride and the mainstay of Boston."

THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTED AND BOUND BY THE ISLAND PRINTER COMPANY

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING

Vol. IX—No. 16

CHICAGO, JULY, 1892.

TERMS: \$150 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY PAPERS.

IN a former article I attempted to outline the reasons why I consider the country press of the United States as more powerful and influential, taken as a whole, than the mighty city press of the same country. I wrote from the standpoint of one who has, up to within a short time, spent his life in work on the country press, and having had exceptional opportunities of observation, that is my deliberate conclusion upon observations taken in nearly every State in the Union. Though now connected with a great city paper, I see no reason to modify my judgment. I need rather for I find the same before now present in my own file of country paper to come again.

In this article I will find out if the work of a county from experience have leaders in making example which the *fewerville* while and contain including some pany who furnish to press Friday which include busin firms. There are also advertising on this page. editorialis surrounding town notes occurring too late to be made side, as the ready printed sheet may be is the most important. On that depend degree the amount of local patronage they will receive, and it will also be in other ways the mainstay of the paper. I always let my editorial page go and attend to the locals. People want them and will pay for them. They care nothing for the editor's private opinion on any given subject, but will take the paper which furnishes the 13000 local news written from

...man should
...that he will be
...going on outside
...important and history-
...some distant quarter of
...for his village and its
...there is any space left attend
...to his rule of a country newspaper,
...be the nearer the office, the more
...should leave. If a country paper adopt
...the rule I am describing did adopt it, its
...assured from the time of the first number,
...its simplest statement the rule is that the
...away an event occurs the less space should be
...until it fades away altogether in unknown
...countries and regions.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Photo by Harrison & Coover, Chicago.

CUPID'S CONFIDANT.

Through the courtesy of the *Illustrated World's Fair*, Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

POINTS ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

To the Editor: HARRISBURG, Pa., September 9, 1892.

On page 1053, September INLAND PRINTER, "L. H. S." makes some good points for the point system, but his information is deficient. There are a number of prominent electrotypers who mount their cuts, so far as possible, to picas or nonpareils; and the point system has been applied to ruling pens systematically by the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of this city. The ruling outfit in the Mount Pleasant Printery includes only point system pens, and the operation of them is just as pleasant as your correspondent implies it ought to be—no card or paper justification is required to make our type on the point system hit lines ruled with pens spaced on the point system. Further, our electrotype foundry works to picas as far as convenient.

There is another reform that might properly come from the typefounders, and that is to make all job faces to line accurately with each other in the same series with point system justification. Some do this, but more do not.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

THE S. E. JONES AND HAMILTON-BOSS CASES.

To the Editor: CENTRAL CITY, Neb., August 19, 1892.

Observing in your last issue, plan for laying case submitted by Mr. S. E. Jones, we write to lay before you the following—a combination of Mr. Jones' plan and that of the Hamilton-Boss case—requiring a slight change in the construction of the case:

ffi	-	,	k		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
j		c		d	e		i		s		f	g	ff	9
?	b												fi	o
!		u											:	em quads
z	w			n	t		o	,	l	y	p		;	
x		h												em quads
q	v	m				h'r sp.	5 cm sp.	space	en quads	a	r			quads
						4 cm sp.								

It occurs to us, also, that there might be advantage in reversing the order of the rows of capitals—commencing at the bottom with row A to G and running up. A. FITCH & BRO.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 15, 1892.

Last month, "Inquirers," of Baltimore, asked for expressions of opinion upon the classification of job fonts in an office. Our advice is to letter the cabinets and racks A, B, C, etc., and group the type series. Place all the gothics together in one cabinet or rack; do the same with antiques and every other series. Place the nonpareil or smallest size at top and grade down to the largest and last. This plan will be found very advantageous. New hands can be easily directed where to find the fonts, and compositors will save much time in both composition and distribution. To group bodies instead of series would not give good results. In a large room with many cabinets and racks it is also an advantage to placard the wall above

1-4

each, or at least above those used most, thus: "Gothics," "antiques," "old styles," "extendeds," "scripts," etc.

The aim should be to systematize everything with a view to save as many steps and questions as possible. Have a place for everything, have plenty of everything and see that everything is kept in its proper place when not in use. Therein lies one of the secrets of financial prosperity in every shop, be it small or large.

In last month's issue we also read a "tale of woe" from Mr. L. H. S., of Hartford, about ruling pens on the point system. Why, bless you, we have them and use them out in this country. They are manufactured east of the Alleghenies, much nearer L. H. S.'s home than ours, and we would suggest that he keep a sharper lookout in future for new things. The firm that makes them has an advertisement on page 93, of vol. ix, of THE INLAND PRINTER. They are "just the thing you want."

A, B, C.

A HINT TO THE TYPOTHETÆ.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 15, 1892.

Judging from the great variance in printers' prices for the same amount of work and the below-cost prices which are financially ruining so many employing printers and providing business for the sheriff, it seems advisable that some of our employers should be sent to a school of printing and taught its cost. As it is not practical to gather them together under a competent master, I would suggest to the United Typothetæ the idea of having printed and mailed to every printer in the United States and Canada a little pamphlet containing a few common-sense methods and ideas on making prices, and thus endeavor to enlighten those who are ruining themselves and injuring the business of others.

There is too much jumping to conclusions regarding the time a man or press *ought* to do an amount of work. Give them, who do not know, an idea of the time it *does* take. Let them know that there are more than three things to consider in figuring the cost of printing.

If all employers could read the articles on this subject which appear from time to time in THE INLAND PRINTER, this simple suggestion would be unnecessary; but as they do not, the cold facts should be dropped under their noses for the benefit of all engaged in the industry, not excepting journeymen, who, by the rebound of their employers' prosperity, would at least be subjected to less wage-grinding. ROBERT L. STILLSON.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 12, 1892.

A large number of mechanics, notably the machinists, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, etc., have managed to carry the point of an eight-hour workday. All of these, from the nature of things, are not required to be as intelligent a class of workman as the compositor, and the pressman and electrotypist must be on a par with them at least; and yet the time has not come when the American printer shall work as few hours as others in really less favored vocations. It is also a fact that the eight-hour law with a half-holiday every Saturday has been in vogue on the Island of New Zealand for over twenty-five years, and nine hours for a like period in all the Australian colonies; nine hours has also been in vogue in England for a number of years; but the United States is still in the background, while taken in comparison to the advance in machinery for the accomplishment of work it should be in the lead.

There are, however, some reasons why this is so, and the most cogent of these is that when the American printer makes a stride forward he wants to "grab all there is in the bag," and under this grab-all system has tried, on different occasions, to inaugurate an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay. Now, if this proposition were presented to any proprietor who has contracts on his hands to fill, it is simply preposterous; he could

not, were he ever so willing, make an increase of 25 per cent in wages or a decrease of 20 per cent in time, especially on the close figuring of the present day. This accounts for the defeats sustained by the printers in their demands.

The writer would suggest that in order to successfully bring about an eight-hour day, the printers submit a proposition for a nine-hour day with nine hours' pay. Even in this there is an additional outlay to the proprietor, who, in order to accomplish the same results as previously, must increase his plant to an effectiveness of ten per cent more product and employ enough men to overcome the deficiency. An overture to the proprietors of this nature would probably be met with consideration. In the course of a few years the wages would equalize up to the standard of ten hours and nobody would notice the difference; then would be the time for another advance on the same line and the results would certainly be more gratifying than they have been in the same struggle for the past twenty years.

Under the eight-hour system in New Zealand, the printing business has flourished, and it would no doubt do the same here; but the radical change from ten to eight hours with ten hours' pay will never become a reality so long as it is tried at one stroke.

CHARLES FRANCIS.

THE PLAIN DEALER STRIKE.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 20, 1892.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Company (democratic daily, morning and evening issue) has been using the Mergenthaler machines since February, at which time an agreement was made with Typographical Union No. 53, subject to thirty days' notice from either party before any change was made. The scale agreed to was \$4 for night operators and \$3.50 for day, each to work eight hours. The company put a machine in their job department and said they would only pay the job scale there on that machine, \$2.50 per day of ten hours. After strenuous efforts by the district organizer, the men were called out from all departments on September 3. There were about sixty in all. The executive council of the International Typographical Union has notified this union that they will stand by the action of the *Plain Dealer* men. The *Plain Dealer* concern now says that it will never again be a union paper.

The democratic county convention, held on the seventeenth, was asked to repudiate the paper, and a resolution was introduced to that effect, but was thrown aside for a substitute advising both the union and the paper to arbitrate their differences.

Rumor has it that a new 2-cent morning democratic daily will soon be started which will employ only union men.

One noteworthy fact is that the former union foreman of the *Plain Dealer* "ratted" and went back to work. He only held his position a few days when he was put to work on cases and another man was made foreman.

Honors are even now, both the democrats and republicans having a rat organ, the *Leader* (rep.) having ratted its office six years ago.

Business in job offices is picking up somewhat, but there are many men out of work. There are plenty of "subs" on newspapers. Cards are not being received at the present writing.

KOM.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., September 20, 1892.

The eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Thursday, September 8. The delegates were received by his worship the mayor and members of the council on behalf of the citizens, after which the business of the session was begun by President Lafontaine. After the appointment of a committee on credentials, the meeting adjourned to meet in the legislative chamber of the parliament buildings. The congress continued in session during Friday, Monday, Tuesday

and Wednesday, adjourning over Saturday for the purpose of taking part in the grand labor demonstration. During the meeting a large amount of business was transacted which will, I am sure, tend to the betterment of the condition of all who work for wages. The congress was composed of eighty-two delegates, representing fifty-five labor organizations, and a more intelligent and gentlemanly body of men on the whole seldom met in convention in this city before. The delegates came from all classes of workers, typographical, molders, carpenters, machinists, shoeworkers, stonecutters, plasterers, bricklayers, builders' laborers unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, all meeting on a common platform, and representing every section of the Dominion, French and English. The reports of the president and executive committee were well considered documents, and the secretary-treasurer's statement showed the congress to be in a healthy financial condition. On Tuesday afternoon the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and are as follows: President, George T. Beales, Builders' Laborers Union, Toronto; vice-president, P. J. Jobin, Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council; secretary-treasurer, George W. Dower (for the fifth time), Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91. Executive Committee: Ontario—Robert Glockling, A. F. Jury, David A. Carey; Quebec—Delphis Marsan, J. A. Rodier, Redmond Keys. The congress adjourned on Wednesday evening to meet again in the city of Montreal in September, 1893.

During the meeting Toronto Trades and Labor Council constituted itself host, and right well did it fulfill its duty, every delegate being made thoroughly at home. The entertainments consisted of a banquet on Monday evening, a trip to the Island, a carriage drive on Tuesday, and last, but not least, the demonstration on Saturday.

The most conspicuous body in the labor parade was the typographical union, which turned out 475 strong. At its head was the handsome new banner, which was flung to the breeze for the first time, and at the head of each large chapel were neat bannerettes bearing the name of the office. Closely following the typos, in point of appearance, came the cigarmakers. On the whole it was a creditable parade, comprising about six thousand men and taking one hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point.

The times are advancing, and to keep up with the times printing offices are moving to larger premises or enlarging those now occupied by them. Chief among these is the *Monetary Times*, which has just completed a handsome new building on the corner of Church and Court streets. Since the commencement of the firm's business in 1872, it has steadily continued to increase, and is now one of the largest and best equipped offices in the city.

WELLINGTON.

LONDON NOTES.

To the Editor: LONDON, Eng., September 7, 1892.

Everything is very dull and quiet here this month; there is really nothing of importance to chronicle. After the Printing and Kindred Trades Exhibition, which opens at the Agricultural Hall on September 20, there will, I have little doubt, be many interesting items to send you which will prove useful to American printers, and your readers may accordingly depend upon receiving information of anything worth knowing.

The labor question has been very much to the front recently, and although at present the printing industry is not affected greatly by the agitation, it is palpable that any success attained by the advocates of the eight-hour movement must have an effect upon the printing trade as well as many others. To such an extent has the labor party developed in this country that at the recent parliamentary election at Newcastle-on-Tyne it was thought with very great confidence that the labor party would have been strong enough to have kept Mr. John Morley, the new Secretary for Ireland, from obtaining reelection. It happened, however, that on the question of eight hours, as on many other questions, the labor party is not united, for the

workingmen of the country are not yet agreed among themselves as to the advisability of a legal eight hours. This, and the straightforward stand made by Mr. Morley secured the necessary reflection.

With the hours of labor reasonably short it is quite a question whether it would not be very detrimental to the interests of the men for parliament to interfere and to enact that eight hours shall be the maximum number worked. There appears to be a general belief among a certain class of men that the masters would pay the same rate of wages for eight as they are now paying for nine or ten hours' work. A moment's reflection would, of course, show them that it is anything but likely, if more men have to be employed to make up for the reduced number of hours, that the same rate of wages would be paid. If printers and others in America are contemplating following the lead of the labor party in this country in regard to the reduction of the hours of labor I would strongly impress upon them the necessity of carefully weighing the difficulties in the way, and whether it would not be more advisable to approach the masters and employers of labor in a friendly spirit rather than invoke the interference of the state.

The Labor Commission, which has been sitting for some considerable time, has brought to light many interesting facts and details regarding the condition of labor in this country. At one of the latest sittings, Mr. H. Smith, partner in Messrs. Ashley & Co., of the *Sportsman*, gave evidence as to the conditions of work in that office, and threw some light upon the struggle which has been going on for some time against the introduction of the Thorne typesetting machine. There were no long hours, he said; in fact, the men worked on an average not more than fifty hours a week, and earned an average of £2 16s. each. They had introduced some typesetting machines and allowed men a paying rate of wages while learning to use them. One of these machines was supposed to be equal to five men, and they had an idea that by using them they could reduce their staff in proportion. After a short time, however, the men refused to do justice to these machines, and having communicated unsuccessfully with the Union, a lockout ensued. The result was that they had been subjected to all sorts of annoyances and held up to ignominy all over London as employers of unfair labor. They were now employing non-union men and had about twenty compositors, instead of between thirty and forty, as before. These men earned £2 15s. 2d. a week on the average. By the use of the machines a man ought to earn £3 5s. a week and be fully competent in about three months, instead of, as under the present system, having to serve a term of seven years' apprenticeship.

Yet another trade journal, the *Printing News*, has just made its appearance in the interests of the workers. It has been coming for some time, and now that it has appeared I am somewhat doubtful of it having a very long life. It is published monthly at 2 cents.

M. Bailly Bailliere, the great Madrid publisher and bookseller, died recently while on a visit to Paris. He arrived at Madrid many years ago as a modest bookseller's assistant, and ended by supplying not only Spain but all the Spanish speaking countries of America with literature. He created the Spanish directory, a huge work embracing the South American republics, as well as the peninsula, and he also did good work in reproducing in Spanish the best treatises of modern science. He worked very frequently eighteen hours a day in the small office attached to his vast shop. It is a saying in Madrid that one could build a town with the money which was owing to him. In spite of this, however, he leaves a great fortune behind him.

The *Printing World*, which is rapidly attaining the highest position among the trade journals of this country, contains what I should consider to be an excellent portrait of the president of the Inland Printer Company, together with an interesting sketch of that gentleman's career, and that of THE INLAND PRINTER. The number is highly interesting, and

marks a decided advance on its predecessors, which must have proved no easy task. American printers who are looking out for a suitable companion to their own art journal, THE INLAND PRINTER, cannot do better than to subscribe to the *Printing World*. I am confident that they would not be disappointed.

I have not yet had an opportunity of judging the capabilities of Dalziel's new stereotyping process. Mr. Dalziel writes me that he has not yet got in all the necessary plant to complete his foundry and is waiting until that is completed and will then make a big show of the whole affair at the Printers' Exhibition. I hope, therefore, to have an early opportunity of testing the process.

I have just heard of a new patent book protector which has recently been brought out by Mr. Joseph Dollard, of Dublin. The adoption of the protector in the binding of office and account books will prevent their premature decay by protecting the edges from being worn away or battered out of shape by falling, etc. Any kind of book can be fitted with this very useful invention.

Among the novelties which will be shown at the coming exhibition will be new book-sewing machines, account-book and back-making machines. These will be exhibited by Messrs. Kampe & Co., and arrangements have been made to show the machines at work.

H. WOOD SMITH.

A ROLLER MANUFACTURER ON THE SHORT-HOUR QUESTION.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 15, 1892.

I have been somewhat interested in the discussion of the nine-hour (or, for the matter of that, the eight-hour) question in your journal. For the sake of variety, I will make a few remarks on the side of the opposition. The truth hurts nobody. If a man is in error, it is no kindness, but a harm, to encourage him in the wrong. I have heard it at various times claimed:

1. That the shortening of the day will not decrease the product of the laborer. He can do as much in eight or nine hours as he now does in ten. The extra hours of relaxation are supposed to give him this power. (I have heard this claimed for the eight-hour scheme, and so it must also be true for the nine-hour.)
2. That the shorter day will furnish work for the unemployed. Because it is plain (to a child or a fool) that the extra two hours work not done by the present hands will have to be done by calling in extra hands. (It will be noted that one and two do not "consist" very well.)
3. That if only all the employers at once would consent to pay ten hours' wages for nine or eight hours' work (or five hours or one hour) everything would go on just as well as now. That ten hours' wages can and will be afforded for eight (why bother about the subterfuge of nine?) hours' work. All that is required is to get the consent of the employers. There is no wisdom in mere numbers. I care not how many men the trades unions of America number. There is not wisdom enough in the whole number to laugh at and condemn the above feeble nonsense. All of them combined cannot play a successful game of chess against one professional. Nor can they show any greater aggregate wisdom in any other direction. Their ranks are constantly kept down to one level by the constant desertion of those who do have sound judgment, wisdom and self-reliance. The self-promotion of such men deprives the trades unions of their counsel and services. Of those that remain, those without judgment have just as much voice as the best. This pulls down the average. It is from the average level of the multitude that remain that these wholly worthless and impracticable schemes arise. One hour's thought ought to disabuse their minds. But they are not capable of the simple thought necessary. So they cling to their old nonsense year after year. There are actually living fools who earnestly and honestly think that ten hours' wages can and will be afforded

for eight or nine hours' work. It could not be done even if you had the active sympathy, not only of every employer in the world, but also that of every other human being. If the deluded trade-unionists were capable of examining the whys and wherefores, they would very quickly lose all interest in the shorter day. Not only that, but they would fight against it tooth and nail. If the thing is sound for nine hours, it is sound for seven, or for five, or for one. If it does not work, then at what particular hour does the hitch occur? Where does the hitch come in, and at what hour does the machine fail to work? Why may not a man who receives \$18 a week receive the same for six hours' work a week—one hour each day, or, instead, one day each week? Suppose every employer in the land would consent to pay the present ten hours' wages for one hour's work? What difference would their consent make? None at all. Their consent amounts to nothing whatever. Your employers have nothing to do with it. You think that it is their consent that you want, and that you would be all right if you got that. Nothing stands in your way but your obstinate employers. The consent of the head clown of Barnum's circus would be worth just as much, for all the good the consent of your employers will do you. If every employer were to consent to the eight or nine hour day, and if all of them would agree conscientiously to pay the present ten hours' wages for such shorter work, and if every man of them honestly wished to see the thing succeed, then, with all that accomplished, you would be as far off as ever. In spite of the combined efforts of both yourselves and your employers, you would receive not nine or eight hours' pay, but a little less than that. This is caused by certain considerations of interest, rent, etc., which work on the twenty-four hour system, and work on Sundays, too. Eight or nine hours' work is not worth so much per hour as ten hours' work is. I do not mention this to show that you will only get eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, but to show that you will get a *little less* than that. If they can only afford to pay you less, depend on it that you will get less. The government, backed by a standing army as large as Russia's, would be powerless to raise wages any whatever. Give the entire government over to the trades unions, and let them appoint the president, every member of congress, the supreme court and every officer in the land, from constable up. Let every law that can be thought of be passed and enforced. That government will not be able to raise the income of the laboring classes one penny. Then what do *you* expect to do?

If the government could make wheat sell at \$1 a bushel and corn at 50 cents, what a prosperous country we would have. And how that prosperity would be reflected on you and on everyone else. But the poor government cannot, by any means or force, raise the price of wheat one-tenth of a cent. Do you expect it to raise the price of the commodity called labor? When the government can legislate the farmer into wealth, it can do the same for the artisan, and not before. All wealth has got to come out of the ground. There is only one way to increase the wealth of the nation, and that is to either get more out of the ground, or else make a better use of what we do get out of it. Labor, aided by capital and directed and guided by talent, tries to do the first. Our inventors try to do the second. You cannot tell a farmer that a man can plow as much land or husk as much corn in eight hours as he can in ten. He cannot do it. And the same holds true in nearly all routine trades. A gentleman, who is one of the largest builders in Cincinnati, and who has changed from the ten to the nine-hour day, tells me positively that his men do less *per hour* than they did under the ten-hour day. If that is so, it is an additional weight. And what is the sense of saying that a shorter day will make work for more hands? Not only will it not do that, but it will diminish the demand for hands. I will discuss that point in a few moments. But for the sake of argument, let us concede for a moment that this falsity is true. What hope is there when the gates of immigration are open? Who do you propose to make work for? If there were a certain surplus of people in

Europe, and they were to emigrate here and that were to be the end of it, there might be some hope in that direction. But Europe can and will breed a good deal faster than you can find jobs for them.

I have seen country rat-hunts where they killed every rat in the barn. In two months there were twice as many. If we are prevented by a tariff from buying from Europe, and if in that way we do all we can to lower wages in Europe, by withholding employment from them, then the European will come here bodily and have some of your wages whether or no. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the shorter day did demand more hands, it would do you no good. Under such a stimulus immigration would double and quadruple. It could increase tenfold and still Europe would increase in population. Try to carry water in a sieve, but do not try to bail out Europe. But the shorter day will not require more hands. It will, on the contrary, require less. (What becomes of wages then?) With an eight-hour day, not only will the wages *per hour* be less than at present, but the army of the unemployed will be greater. That alone will cause a further reduction in wages. Let us, for example, take the carpet industry. No weaver will pretend to say that he will turn out as much carpet from his power loom in eight hours as he can in ten. He cannot do it, any more than a dray horse can make more trips in eight hours than he can in ten. "It is the pace that kills." It takes four times as much power to drive a boat ten miles an hour as it does to drive it five. And to drive it twenty miles an hour takes sixteen times the power. Labor is a great item in the carpet trade. The labor will cost more per hour. Carpets will have to advance in price. (You overlooked that little trifle, because none of you are business men.) Every advance, no matter how small, narrows and contracts the market. Fewer carpets will be wanted at the advanced price. Fewer hands will be needed. Some must be discharged. Are they going, with their families, to starve quietly, just to accommodate you, or that you may enjoy ten hours' pay for eight hours' work? Do you really expect that? Do you dare to say that an eight-hour day will not make carpets cost more? Do you say that if carpets cost more that as many will be sold? If you do, you know nothing of the laws of trade or of the law of supply and demand—a law not made by man, and a law that nothing can evade. Every advance in the price of carpets, labor or anything else, tends at once to restrict the demand. Every decline in price tends at once to widen and expand the market. You must never forget that. You think that people require just so much wheat, and that they have to have that exact amount and don't need any more. You are wrong. They can and will get along with less wheat when the price advances, and they will and do use more of it as the price declines. Every advance of a single cent curtails the consumption. Every decline of a single cent expands it. In those years when the world's crop of wheat is large, why do farmers sell it cheaper than when the crop is small? They have to do it to encourage consumption and to widen the market and work off the large crop. But wheat is an article of prime necessity. We cannot get along without wheat. We can without carpets. Then if every increase in cost does actually curtail the consumption of wheat, still more so will it curtail the consumption of carpets. When you tell me that under the shorter day, it will require more men to do the same work, I tell you that under the shorter day the same work will not exist to be done. Anything that increases the cost of the goods to the public will diminish the demand for the goods and therefore the work. You might as well expect to invent perpetual motion as to try to increase the income of the people by trades unions. You do not see the fallacy of the whole thing. You think the whole thing lies between you and your employer. It does not at all. Your employer has nothing to do with it. It lies between you and the public. The public, and not your "boss," is your real and direct employer. The "boss" is only your broker who finds the work for you. He cannot take and pay for your goods.

They are of no use to him. Douglass, the shoe man, does not use any more shoes than a printer does.

You say that your employer takes work too cheap and you complain about "ruinous competition." You say if he got better prices he could pay better wages. If he did not take the work cheap, half of it would not exist to be taken. His low prices create work. That is, they create work for you. If it were not for the low price of printing half the printers would be walking the streets.

Three-fourths of the printing that is consumed could be dispensed with very easily. Merchants are smart. They will take all the printing that they think it pays them to take. Your employer tries to put it at a price that will pay them. Sometimes he does take work low, and without profit, or at a loss, just to avoid turning you off and to keep you together. His low prices create work. You must get out of your heads the silly notion that there is just so much work to be done. Work and the markets are very elastic things. Nine-tenths of our wants are artificial. They have to be fostered and kept alive by low prices. People have to be *tempted* to buy most things. They are *compelled* to buy very little. You must remember that your "boss" is not your employer at all, and that your real and only employer is the public, who pays for your goods and takes them out of the market. And you must remember that your employer, the public, does not care anything for you at all. Nor, when it comes to dollars and cents, do you care anything for each other. At the same price you may, but not at any extra cost. Laborers and artisans always employ the cheapest labor they can find. They want everybody else to employ union labor. I notice that when they go into a store, whether they are farmers or artisans, they are all alike. They want the most they can get for their money. Here is a bedroom set for \$40. It is union made. Here in another store is another set, not union made but the same thing, for \$32. Which does he buy? He is not making a present of \$8 to the "boss" and hands of a strange shop, in a different trade from his own. He will make a present of that \$8 to himself. Who is more worthy of it in his eyes, or needs it more? I notice that the patrons of the cheap, weekly-payment shops, who only employ non-union labor, are of the working class exclusively. The greatest friend that the laborer has is his "boss" or apparent employer. The employers create work that otherwise would not exist at all. If you think anyone can do that, try it. If the work existed and came of itself, then you would not need employers, but the coöperative printing office (which has always been such a miserable failure) would be the easiest thing in the world. The senselessness of all strikes should be apparent, especially when you get to know that your employers are as powerless to buy labor below its market value as you are to sell it above that market value.

Space forbids my going into some further demonstrations. There is more to be said to show that trades unions, as conducted heretofore, are of no profit whatever to themselves. They are a source of loss, pure and simple, to their own members, to say nothing of the losses they have caused to others. There is ample field for such unions for society and mutual benefit and improvement. But it can be demonstrated that they have no effect whatever on the income of the laboring class, except to cause to that class an occasional serious loss. They can no more raise or lower the income of the laboring class than a combination of farmers could regulate the price of wheat. The markets adjust themselves, without regard to the efforts of man. If every trades union were to dissolve tomorrow, wages would not fall. The income of the laboring class would not be affected to the extent of \$1 by it.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

[We must again ask our correspondents to condense their letters. We expect several replies to Mr. Van Bibber's letter, and we trust they will be as concise as possible.—ED.]

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF A FATHER OF THE CHAPEL?

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, September 15, 1892.

I am the proprietor of a printing office in this city, and have always employed union labor, but many times I have been harassed by incompetent and irresponsible men securing work under the union card. The foreman claims that the incompetence of these men is difficult for him to detect at times, as they are sustained by the good will of their fellows, and a feeling of loyalty due from one to the other in their membership. Speaking impartially, I think this is a species of dishonesty toward myself, and what I would like to know from your readers is, "Do the duties of the father of the chapel involve any degree of attention to the interests of an employer?" I am told not. That the foreman is my champion, and the father of the chapel the champion for the employés. Must I adopt a system of espionage instead of depending on the honor of the men in my employ? I am no advocate of tale-bearing, but if a machine is defective I am soon informed. Why then allow me to struggle to pay a man union wages when he is not worth \$10 per week. I trust I may hear this discussed in an impartial way. Thanking you in advance for the opportunity of getting the information, I am, respectfully,

ZENO.

JOB LETTER SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED IN SERIES.

To the Editor:

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., September 13, 1892.

In your September issue, "Inquirers," of Baltimore, ask, "Should job letter be classified in series?" From a time-saving standpoint, we would answer in the affirmative.

Should job letter be classified in sizes instead of series, a great amount of trouble would be the inevitable result, as it would render it impossible for more than one compositor to set a line of any one particular size at the same time, unless there were more than one cabinet of each size. Only one compositor can set at a cabinet at a time, and if two or more wish a line of—say nonpareil—they would have to take their turn, barber fashion, and while one was at work the others would be idle.

Again, it is often necessary that several sizes of a series be used in a job, in which case it would be necessary for the compositor to spend a large portion of his time in moving from one cabinet to another. Classifying the sizes would cause endless trouble to the employés from the fact that the office might not have the complete series, and valuable time would be lost in looking for a size that is not in the office. This loss of time neither the compositor nor the office would be willing to lose. On the other hand, by having the type classified in series, the style of letter desired could be readily found, and compositors could tell at a glance whether or not the series was complete.

Time is a great factor in the printing business, and I have considered this question only from that standpoint. There are many other reasons why job letter should be classified in series, and I can see no benefits that would result from classifying sizes as proposed by "Inquirers."

J. F. W.

[Several letters have been received in reply to the questions of "Inquirers," all of which agree with the opinions expressed in the letter of "J. F. W."—ED.]

AMONG the inmates of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is Mr. William B. Eckert, whose advanced years and bodily ailments have unfitted him for the active duties of the profession. Mr. Eckert was the first president of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, and held that honored position for more than sixteen years consecutively. In a letter recently sent to his friends in Philadelphia, Mr. Eckert expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with his home in the West, and of the kind treatment he receives from the management of the institution.



MADONNA AND CHILD.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by the MOSS ENGRAVING CO., 535 Pearl street, New York.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

THE BALLAD OF THE THRUSH.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Across the noisy street
I hear him careless throw
One warning utterance sweet;
Then faint at first, and low,
The full notes closer grow;
Hark! what a torrent gush!
They pour, they overflow —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

What trick, what dream's deceit
Has fooled his fancy so
To scorn of dust and heat?
I, prisoned here below,
Feel the fresh breezes blow;
And see, thro' flag and rush,
Cool water sliding slow —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

Sing on. What though thou beat
On that dull bar, thy foe!
Somewhere the green boughs meet
Beyond the roofs a-row;
Somewhere the blue skies show,
Somewhere no black walls crush
Poor hearts with hopeless woe —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

ENVOY.

Bird, though they come, we know,
The empty cage, the hush;
Still, ere the brief day go,
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

WHAT THE THRUSH SAID.

BY JOHN KEATS.

O thou, whose face hath felt the Winter's wind,
Whose eye has seen the snow-clouds hung in mist,
And the black elm tops 'mong the freezing stars,
To thee the spring will be a harvest-time.
O thou, whose only book has been the light
Of supreme darkness which thou feddest on
Night after night when Phoebus was away,
To thee the spring shall be a triple morn.
O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet my song comes native with the warmth.
O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet the Evening listens. He who saddens
At thought of idleness cannot be idle,
And he's awake who thinks himself asleep.

TO THE CUCKOO.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

O blithe newcomer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice.
O Cuckoo! Shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear,
That seems to fill the whole air's space,
As loud far off as near.

Though babbling only to the vale,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome, darling of the spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird; but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery;

The same whom in my schoolboy days
I listened to; that cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.

To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love;
Still longed for, never seen.

And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen, till I do beget
That golden time again.

O, blessed bird! the earth we pace
Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, faery place;
That is fit home for thee!

THE CUCKOO.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

We heard it calling, clear and low,
That tender April morn; we stood
And listened in the quiet wood;
We heard it ay, long years ago

It came, and with a strange, sweet cry,
A friend, but from a far-off land;
We stood and listened, hand in hand,
And heart to heart, my Love and I.

In dreamland then we found our joy,
That Helen in old times had heard
And so it seemed as 'twere the bird
At noon beneath the oaks of Troy.

O time far off; and yet so near!
It came to her in that lush'd grove,
It warbled while the wooing throve,
It sang the song she loved to hear.

And now I hear its voice again,
And still its message is of peace;
It sings of love that will not cease —
For me it never sings in vain.

WHAT will be one of the greatest paper bag factories in this country, if not the largest, is now being built at Sandy Hill, New York. For several years past large concerns in the West have been supplied with paper bags from that place, but the cost of shipment from the mills to the factories is almost equal to one-tenth of the manufacturer's expenses. For this reason several large corporations have decided to remove there and consolidate. The concerns that have united are the Union Bag and Paper Company, of Chicago; Occidental Bag Company, San Francisco; Smith, Dixon & Co., of Baltimore; Hollingsworth & Whitney, of Boston, and Howland & Co., of Albany, New York. By a consolidation into one big company it is hoped that the cost of manufacturing paper bags will be reduced fifty per cent. The factory is nearly completed. It is 300 by 75 feet, three stories high and built of brick and stone.

HORATIO WINSLOW SEYMOUR.

THE growth, within a few years, of the Chicago *Herald*, out of a small four-page sheet with a few thousand subscribers into the leading democratic journal of the West with twelve and sixteen pages daily and a quarter of a million of readers is one of the wonders of the age, and the men who have been important factors in this marvelous development are interesting figures in the history of our time. "Money makes a great newspaper," but it is only when the money is wisely combined with ceaseless toil and aggressive enterprise that this happy goal is reached. Messrs. John R. Walsh and James W. Scott, the wealthy and liberal-minded owners of the Chicago *Herald*, showed a keen appreciation of this when they called H. W. Seymour from a subordinate position and placed him in editorial charge of what was soon to be the greatest democratic journal on the American continent.

Horatio Winslow Seymour was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, July 29, 1854. Losing his father when nine years of age, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, to the home of his uncle, Hon. H. G. Winslow, after whom he was named and under whose guidance he was educated. It was a fortunate matter for the fatherless boy to have so good a guardian. Under the tuition of Mr. Winslow, a man of broad culture and a lover of books, young Seymour first embraced the great principles of Jeffersonianism, and above all developed the taste for literature and the lucid, logical thought and keen sense of selection, so necessary to obtain the highest results from study and argument, that are prominent characteristics of his mental make-up.

In 1870 Mr. Seymour entered the office of the Racine *Advocate*, and in that and in the office of the Racine *Journal* acquired a thorough knowledge of the printer's trade in all its branches, which proved of inestimable value to him in the various departments of newspaper work in which he afterward labored. He became city editor of the Milwaukee *News* in 1873, continuing in that capacity for about two years when a wider field opened to him in Chicago. He came to this city in the spring of 1875 and entered the employ of Wilbur F. Storey as telegraph editor of the *Times*. The work of the young man attracted the attention of the veteran journalist, and when a vacancy occurred in the office of night editor in 1879 Seymour

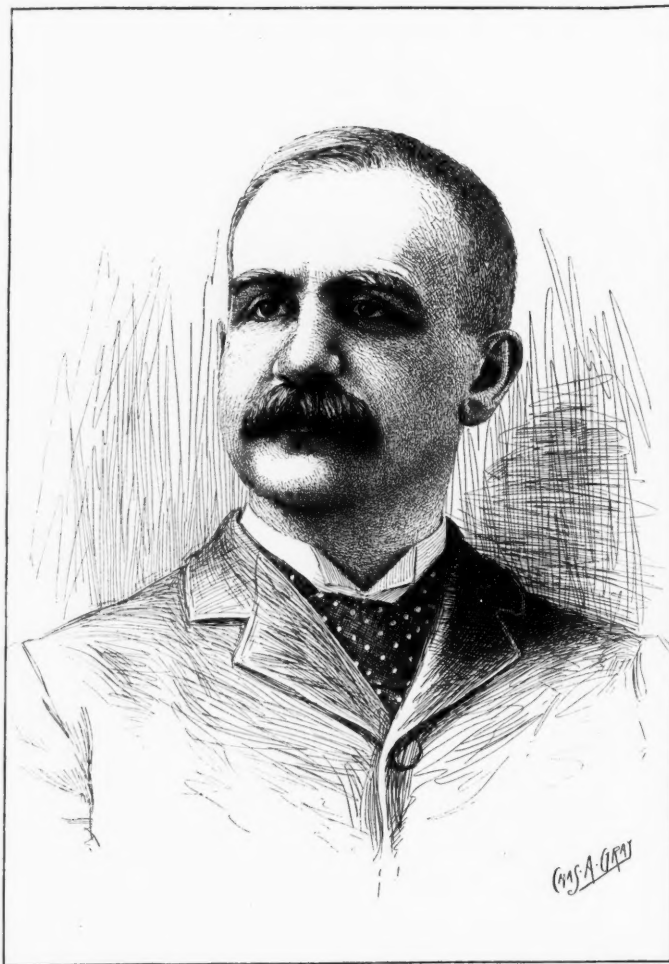
was chosen to fill it. The successful performance of the duties of that position required the possession of executive abilities of a high order, keen discernment of the value of news, instant decision and such knowledge of the printer's art as would lead to the most attractive presentation of the various contents of the paper. Much of the popularity of the *Times* at that period was due to the manner in which the news was arranged with a view to securing the attention of the readers.

Mr. Seymour left the *Times* in 1883 to become an editorial writer on the *Herald*, then a young and struggling newspaper. He continued in that capacity until 1887, when the owners of the paper decided to push it to the front as a great daily and installed Mr. Seymour as managing editor. Thus did merit

and capacity win a high prize in the journalistic profession.

The new position called into exercise all the physical and mental resources of the young editor, and the fruits of his great work were seen when the *Herald* immediately forged to the front and took an honorable place in the van of American journalism; one of the most remarkable evidences of the possibilities of editorial enterprise combined with the aggressive policy of liberal-minded newspaper publishers.

An immense capacity for work, a lofty sense of fairness and honesty in dealing with men and affairs, a keen appreciation of the value of the happenings of the day, a quick foresight of the wants of the public and a corresponding promptness in meeting them; all these exhibit themselves conspicuously in the managing editor of the Chicago *Herald*. But nothing speaks louder in his praise as editorial



head of that journal than the fact that while he maintains a high order of discipline in the great staff which he directs he has the unreserved loyalty and love of every man in his employ.

It is, however, as a man and friend that the noble qualities of the character of H. W. Seymour shine forth in all their grandeur. Behind the reserved and dignified personality with which business associates are familiar lie a noble mind and an honest heart that know no cant or hypocrisy, and that are unpretentious to a fault.

Mr. Seymour is particularly happy in his domestic relations. He was married in January, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Jones, of Racine, and has a beautiful home on Ellis avenue, where in the society of a charming wife and three children he passes pleasantly the hours that are not devoted to business.

BRITISH NOTES.

TO BRITISH PRINTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE TRADE.—With the special object of further extending the usefulness of THE INLAND PRINTER, which may fairly be considered as the printing art journal of the world, it has been decided to devote two pages each month exclusively to British interests, which we are confident will be found to harmonize in many ways with the interests of the American printing trade. New inventions in machinery used in any of the branches of the printing trade, and in fact anything calling for special attention and notice will be duly chronicled in these pages to the mutual benefit, we trust, of the two countries. British manufacturers and printers who have anything new and of use to the trade will confer a favor by bringing the same under the notice of Mr. H. Wood Smith, whose services we have secured for this special object. All communications should for the present be addressed to 119 Mercers Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.

* * *

BRITISH printers who wish to keep pace with the times cannot afford for the sake of a few shillings to be without a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, which contains every month many articles of rare interest to the trade and some of the finest printing it is possible to obtain. There are many ways of spending 11s. 6d., but those printers having the success of their business at heart ought not to hesitate to send this amount at once to Messrs. W. Foulsham & Co., 4 Pilgrim street, London, E. C., in order to secure a year's supply of the leading printing trade journal.

* * *

By the time these lines are in print the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, will have been brought to a close. If the amount of business resulting to exhibitors from the last exhibition of this character may be taken as any criterion of its success, there is every reason to hope, from what is already known, that the present show will prove even more successful. American printers are *always* on the lookout for any good thing, and as many new things are promised, the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will be anticipated with more than usual interest, for it will contain full particulars of the latest novelties and inventions.

* * *

TWO NEW BOYS' PAPERS.—Two new boys' journals will shortly make their appearance, "Boys" and "Chums" being the respective titles. From what can at present be learned of the contents of the first numbers, and of the programmes sketched out, it is not probable that the two journals will clash. Both will endeavor to be high-class papers, and it is hoped that their appearance will strike the death knell of many of the pernicious periodicals which at present manage to secure an existence.

* * *

THE EIGHT-HOURS QUESTION.—The eight-hours question has been very much to the front recently. The London Society of Compositors has instructed its delegates at the trades-union congress to vote for the legal eight hours, but in the face of the very considerable differences of opinion on this question, it is doubtful whether much, if any, good will come of the society's action. While any reasonable being will admit the urgent necessity for state interference in the matter of shorter hours in certain trades more or less injurious to health, or in cases where the public safety is concerned, one is not altogether prepared to agree that the condition of all trades is such that it is absolutely necessary for the number of hours to be limited by law. To bind labor to this hard and fast rule would soon prove to be a mistake, and a terrible injustice in numerous instances. As far as the printing industry is concerned, the workmen are not overworked, and, in some of its branches, anything approaching state interference would be resented as meaning nothing more or less than a reduction of wages. The

question, affecting as it does the rights of labor and the freedom of the citizen, is too complicated and far too important to be dealt with hurriedly, and in the excitement brought about by systematic agitation it is far preferable to be too slow than too fast over a matter of this character. Should the step be taken and prove a mistake, the mischief which would follow would be great and far-reaching. Before parliament should be asked to make the necessary change, it ought to be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the workingmen of this country desire the change, and are prepared to abide by it.

* * *

OUTDOING THE TELEGRAPH.—For pigeons to accomplish this feat may appear an exaggeration, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. These useful birds are fast becoming indispensable to the enterprising journalist. The *Daily Graphic* availed itself of their services upon the occasion of the University Boat Race, a few months since, and the experiment proved most successful. The *Liverpool Daily Post* has lately adopted these little trusty messengers also with every success, especially in conveying the news of the progress and results of football and other games in which the people of the North of England take considerable interest. The *Liverpool Daily Post*, however, experienced difficulties at the start, for the manager, after purchasing a number of the birds at the rate of £2 per pair, erecting an elaborate house for the birds on the roof, and keeping them penned in for some time, according to custom, let them out with the result that they flew away and have not yet returned. Not to be outdone, the method of breeding the birds on the premises was tried and proved entirely successful. On the occasion of a well-known race, run some ten miles from the office, the result, conveyed by means of these birds to the office, was printed off within nine minutes of the result being known on the course. During the late general election these new press messengers proved very useful upon several occasions. When Mr. Gladstone proceeded on his journeyings during the Midlothian campaign, the rear of the cortège was brought up by the carriages of the reporters. In one of the carriages were stored the baskets of pigeons, and as the party drove along, any incidents which occurred were duly noted by the reporters and jotted down on pieces of "flimsy" and passed on to the man in charge of the new press messengers. A bird was taken out of the basket and laid on its back, while the message was fastened securely to one of its legs. This accomplished, the bird was let loose, and, mounting high, flew round and round until, having obtained its bearings, it flew off in direct line for Edinburgh. As the result of the enterprise, on the part of the Scotch journalists, the evening papers, containing full accounts of the incidents, were selling in the streets of the Scotch capital before Mr. Gladstone's journey had been accomplished. These experiments having proved so successful, it will probably not be long ere the great newspapers of the world have regular staffs of these little journalists.

* * *

IS WOOD ENGRAVING A PAST ART?—This is essentially an age of process reproduction. A large number of persons interested in the printing and publishing trades of Great Britain appear to have forgotten that such a beautiful art as wood engraving exists, or that it has ever accomplished anything worthy of remembrance. Artists are not expected now-a-days to produce work which will bring credit to themselves or those commissioning them; they are requested to draw in such a style that their designs may be readily reproduced by process, and the men who appear to be most successful are those who are content to follow their instructions, and to remain second-rate artists to the end of the chapter. Many men seem to have overlooked one of the essential objects of art—that it should lead them to higher and nobler things. And thus it has come about that the art of wood engraving has been reduced to a rather precarious condition in England by artists themselves, and those who profess to have at heart the best interests of art

have done more than the introduction of the process itself to bring about its destruction. And although it must, I think, be admitted that the art of wood engraving has suffered considerably by the development of the various processes, I propose to show what are in my humble opinion the reasons why process is never likely to supplant the art of wood engraving to such an extent as to destroy it. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the many advantages which process enjoys over wood engraving. These are, roughly speaking, rapidity of production; that it does to a very great extent retain the characteristic drawing of the artists; and that it is in the first instance cheaper than the better class of wood engraving. To many persons these advantages, especially the first and last mentioned, are of very great importance, and it is of no use denying a palpable fact that in a large number of cases process fully discharges all that may be expected of it. To those persons, however, who are confident in their own minds that wood engraving is an art of the past and that process has already taken its place, I would like to point out a fact which is very frequently overlooked—that it is not always economical to use the cheaper means of reproduction, and that while process work is very good as far as it goes, it is not yet sufficiently reliable, at all events as far as the various processes in use in Great Britain is concerned, to be considered the best or cheapest means of reproduction in cases where both good work and a long run are necessities. One great drawback to any of the better class processes substituting wood engraving with success, is that they do not lend themselves to electrotyping. I exclude the various American processes from these observations because I have had no personal experience with either the working or the electrotyping of these blocks. I do not say that to obtain a moderately good electrotype from a fine process block is an impossibility, but I do say from my own experience that the ordinary stereotyper in England has to make several attempts before he can produce an electro that is at all passable. I have in my mind an instance of the unreliability of both the original zinco blocks and electros taken from them. A well-known work, consisting principally of illustrations produced by the best process obtainable in Europe, was being worked on the machine when an accident occurred whereby several of the original blocks were rendered worthless. Electros taken from the originals before being sent to machine were now called into requisition, but it was soon found that in no instance were the electros perfect. The best were only passable and so the remainder of the run had to be worked from the faulty electrotypes—a reprint which was afterward greatly in demand being entirely out of the question. The blame for this may be put down to the electrotyper, but it is a curious coincidence that it is chiefly about these process blocks that the electrotyper has any serious difficulty. Until a process is found whereby perfect electros may be obtained from high-class process blocks, it will be seen that in cases requiring perfect impressions of illustrations and where afterward the sale of electrotypes is looked for to recoup the outlay of producing the original blocks, it is neither safe nor economical to adopt the cheaper means of reproduction. As far as England is concerned there are signs that this fact is being realized, and that the art of wood engraving after being forsaken for a new love is being sought after once again as being the truest and best. The failure of process in England may, perhaps, be attributable to the fact that we do not take the trouble to understand it. In this, as in many other matters, our cousins in America are far ahead of us. In some of the American journals one notices process illustrations of exquisite beauty, and one cannot help wishing to be let into the secret of their production. Until process work in England approaches the same high-class quality it is useless to anticipate anything but failure in its competition with wood engraving.

NEWSUM'S BRONZING AND DUSTING MACHINE.—This machine will form an interesting exhibit at the Printing Exhibition. It is the only cylinder machine in the market that will

dust both sides of the sheet after bronzing. The sheets are fed on an ordinary feed-board from the top side of the cylinder, and as soon as the sheet is gripped, the bronze trough and roller being at the upper side of the cylinder, the sheet begins to receive the bronze and is held tight to the cylinder by the bronzing rollers, which prevent it from falling over and smearing; after passing the bronze roller, the sheet is burnished and partly dusted, and as it passes round it is further dusted by other rollers, which dust both sides before delivery. The makers have accepted a challenge thrown out by Messrs. W. B. Silverlock & Co. to compare their machines with those of other makers, so that the new machine will soon be thoroughly tested.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE ON SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

As both writing and speaking are the expression of thought through language, the capacity for the one joined to an incapacity for the other is naturally the occasion of remark and has, I believe, never been accounted for. I think it will be found that consciousness, which generally causes more or less embarrassment of one kind or other, is at the bottom of this apparent incongruity.

The man who writes in a clear and fluent style, but who, when he undertakes to speak, more than to say yes or no or what he would like for dinner, hesitates and utters confusion, does so because he is made self-conscious by the presence of others when he speaks, but gives himself unconsciously to the expression of his thought when he looks only upon the words which he is writing. He who speaks with ease and grace, but who writes in a crabbed, involved style, forgets himself when he looks at others, and is occupied by himself when he is alone. His consciousness and the effort that he makes on the one hand to throw it off and on the other to meet its demand upon him confuse his thoughts, which throng, and jostle, and clash instead of moving steadily onward with one consent together.

Mere consciousness has had much to do with the charming style of many women's letters. Women's style, when they write books, is generally bad, with all the varieties of badness; but their epistolary style is as generally excellent in all the ways of excellence. A letter written by a bright, cultivated woman—and she need not be a highly educated or a much instructed woman, but merely one whose intercourse is with cultivated people—and written merely to tell you something that interests her and that she wishes you to know, with much care about what she says and no care as to how she says it, will, in twelve cases out of the baker's dozen, be not only irreproachably correct in expression, but very charming.

Some literary women, though few, are able to carry this clear, fluent, idiomatic English style into their books. Mrs. Jameson, Charlotte Brontë, and perhaps George Eliot are prominent instances in point. Mrs. Trollope's book, "The Domestic Manners of the Americans," which made her name known and caused it to be detested, unjustly in this country, is written in this delightful style—easy-flowing and clear, like a beautiful stream, reflecting from its placid surface whatever it passes by, adding in the reflection a charm to the image which is not in the object, and distorting only when it is dimpled by gaiety or crisped by a flow of satire or a ripple of humor. It is worth reading only for its style. It may be studied to advantage and emulated but not imitated, for all about it that is worthy of emulation is inimitable. Mr. Anthony Trollope's mastery of our language was inherited, but he did not come into possession of quite all the maternal estate.

I say that Mrs. Trollope's book had been unjustly censured because all her descriptions were true to life, and were evidently taken from life. She described, however, only that which struck her as peculiar, and her acquaintance with the country was made among the most uncultivated people.

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

—*—SPERGER'S * NEW *—
 —*—PHOTOGRAPHIC * STUDIO *—
 ** ELLIS ** AVENUE, **
 GRAND ** CROSSING, ** ILL.
 INSTRUMENTS, SCENERY AND LIGHT FIRST CLASS.

—*—THE LIGHTNING PROCESS *—

Is used Exclusively ; Never fails to Catch the Children.

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Would you expect artistic work from this display of taste?

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Is this significant of quality or quantity?

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Is this impressive of neatness or cleanliness?

TODD AND CARR.
 -CARD & JOB PRINTING
All orders filled with haste
 -IACOMA-

Would you like your orders filled with haste?

ESTABLISHED 1882

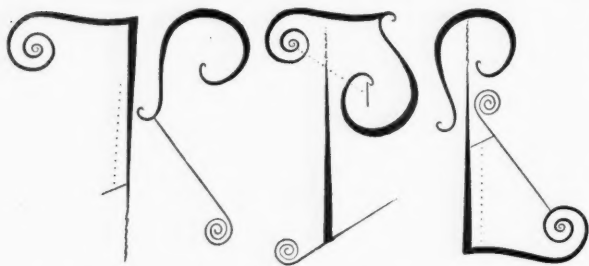
Chas. O. Chapin,
 THE * NET * SPOT * CASH
 Stationer and Printer,
 182 South Clark St. -- Room 13, -- CHICAGO.

~~~~~  
 If our goods please you tell everybody, if not tell us only

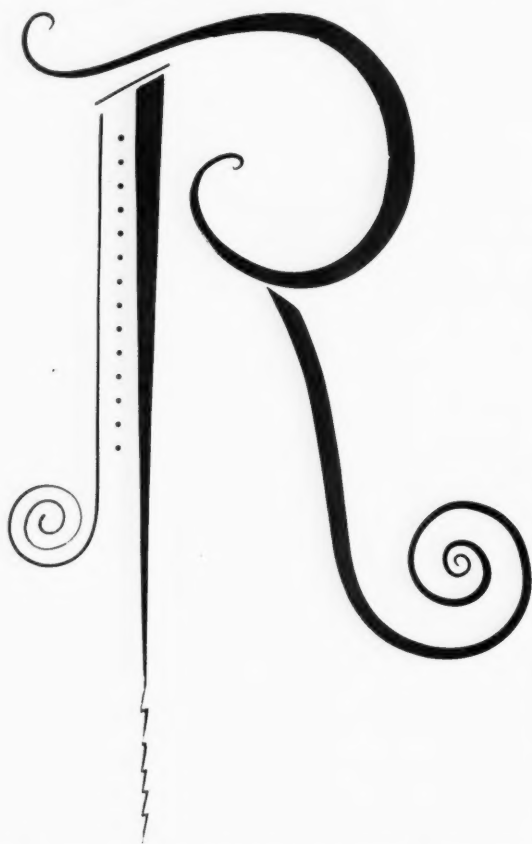
~~~~~  
 Would you tell everybody?

THE "WHAT LETTER IS IT?" PUZZLE.

The editor little thought when he guilelessly inserted the dismantled initial last month that a good share of the time he ought to be devoting to the first number of the new volume would be taken up in opening and looking over the answers



that fairly swarmed in from every quarter a day or two after the magazine was mailed, and which have been coming in with more or less frequency all through the month. From Maine to Washington, and from Manitoba to Louisiana they came. And what a variety of letters were formed by the ingenious readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. It seemed as if they would not be satisfied until every letter of the alphabet had been produced, and each one offered by the eager contestant as the "prize winner." The majority of solutions were correct, but A, E, F, I, K, L, M, P, Y and Z were presented by numbers of workers for the prizes. Below we show the rules, put together as originally intended by Mr. Vernet.



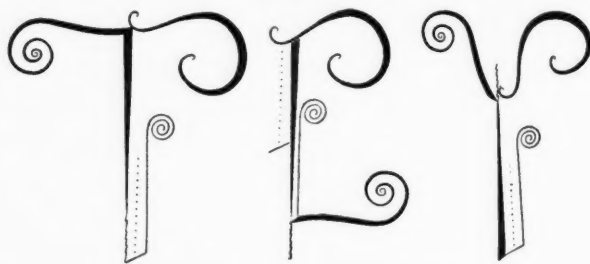
Many hit upon the right letter, but failed in the exact placing of every part. The winners are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: Arnold Roth, *Review and Herald*, Battle Creek, Michigan—THE INLAND PRINTER one year.

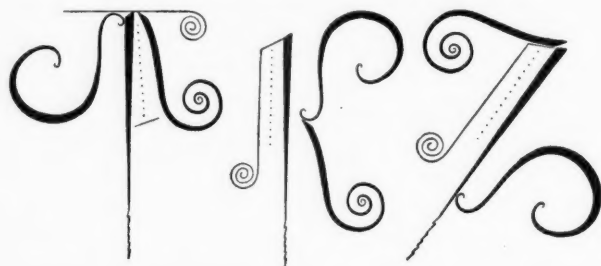
SECOND PRIZE: W. Kerwin, 2934 South Park avenue, Chicago—THE INLAND PRINTER six months.

THIRD PRIZE: Bert C. Denman, care of *Call*, Piqua, Ohio—copy of "Diagrams of Imposition."

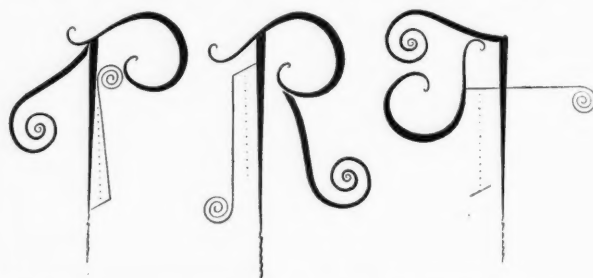
THE INLAND PRINTER regrets that the competition hardly gave its subscribers at a distance the chance that those nearer home enjoyed, but there seemed no way of avoiding this. A good deal of wit and humor have been provoked by the competition, a number of the letters received containing remarks that created as many smiles as the oddity of some of the designs



did. One reader, in sending in his solution, which is shown among the rest on this page, added at the bottom of the sheet: "If it isn't letter 'L,' let her rip." In looking over the answers one is surprised at the impossible positions some printers claim the rules can be placed in. To one who has worked at the case



and tried his hand at rule twisting, it is impossible to believe that intelligent compositors could have made the mistakes many have fallen into in forwarding replies. One design, a letter F, from a subscriber in Anaconda, Montana, would have required four impressions, one over the other, to have secured



the initial sent, the rules being crossed and recrossed in so many ways that even by cutting they could not have been put together as shown in the diagram. We show in miniature a few of the letters put together by the inventive genius of some of our readers.

On January 25, 1892, the *Morning Commercial*, of Memphis, Tennessee, locked out all the union printers in its employ. The printers boycotted the *Commercial*, which lost the paper many subscribers. The management has recently taken back the union men and put the subscription down to 15 cents per week, 65 cents per month, \$7.50 per year, and the *Appeal* *Avalanche* has met the reduction.

A NINE-HOUR WORKDAY CONVENTION.

The following circulars have been issued by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16:

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. Chicago, August 1, 1892. To Sister Unions: At the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, held July 31, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is self-evident that the book and job printers now working ten hours per day are doing more than their share of the world's labor; and whereas, Time has demonstrated the incapacity of the International Typographical Union to solve the problem of a shorter workday; and whereas, We believe that the book and job printers of this country are not only ready but anxious to make a united effort to throw off the unjust burden they have so long and so patiently borne; and whereas, We believe that the unions in the larger towns and the cities could by coöperation—and at very little expense and trouble—enforce a nine-hour workday; be it *Resolved*, by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16: 1. That a committee be empowered to solicit the assistance of at least a half-dozen of leading sister unions in an effort to secure a convention of printers' unions favorable to the speedy inauguration of a nine-hour workday. 2. That said committee shall, immediately upon receiving a pledge of coöperation from said sister unions, issue a call to all printers' unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to be known as 'The Union Printers' Nine-Hour Workday Convention.' 3. That in order to insure success, said committee shall insist upon each union that shall take part in the convention furnishing said convention an attested resolution pledging said union to stand by the action of said convention on the subject it shall meet to discuss, namely, the enforcement, at as early a date as possible, of a nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales of wages. 4. That said committee shall decide upon time and place of meeting of said convention, ratio of representation and other details, after conference with and in submission to the wishes of other unions. 5. That such unions as approve the object of the nine-hour workday convention but are unable to be represented should forward to said convention an attested resolution pledging their membership to such action as may be agreed upon by said convention."

The following committee was appointed to take charge of all matters pertaining to above resolution:

O. G. WOOD, Chairman.
HARRY CHIRPE, Secretary.
HENRY ASKEW.
CHAS. T. GOULD.
GEO. E. ESTERLING.

Address all communications to O. G. Wood, room 13, 122 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. HARDING, *Pres. C. T. U. No. 16.*

Attest: FRANK A. KIDD,

Rec. Sec'y and Organizer C. T. U. No. 16.

Union Printers' Nine-Hour Work-Day Convention. Headquarters Nine-Hour Workday Committee, Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, Chicago, September 1, 1892. To sister unions in the United States and Canada, greeting: In accordance with the preamble and resolutions passed by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its regular meeting held July 31, 1892 (a copy of which is inclosed), and indorsed by New York Union, No. 6; Boston Union, No. 13; Philadelphia Union, No. 2; Washington Union, No. 101; Detroit Union, No. 18; Cincinnati Union, No. 3; St. Paul Union, No. 30, and St. Louis Union, No. 8, we hereby issue the call for said convention, the same to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, October 13, 1892, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take action in accordance with the inclosed resolutions. The ratio of representation—in accordance with the wishes of sister unions—will be one (1) delegate for each union, each delegate representing a union of

more than one hundred (100) members to be entitled to an additional vote for each additional one hundred (100) members.

"Each union that shall take part in the convention must 'furnish said convention an attested resolution pledging said union to stand by the action of said convention on the subject 'it shall meet to discuss, namely, the enforcement, at as early a date as possible, of a nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales of wages.'—[See Section 3, of Resolutions.] Proxy votes may be cast by unions taking the required action—in accordance with Section 5, of the Resolutions. Due notice will be given responding unions regarding convention hall and hotel accommodations. Please notify the committee as early as possible of the action taken by your union, stating whether you will be represented by delegate or in accordance with Section 5 of the Resolutions.

Fraternally yours,

O. G. WOOD, Chairman,
HARRY CHIRPE, Secretary,
HENRY ASKEW,
CHAS. T. GOULD,
GEO. E. ESTERLING,

*Nine-Hour Workday Committee,
Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.*

Address all communications to O. G. Wood, Room 13, 122 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Our correspondent writes: I had the pleasure of being present at the second social of the Wellington members of the above institute, held in the Masonic Hall lately, when a most enjoyable evening was passed with music, song, story and dancing. Two original items were given, Mr. E. D. Hoben, of the *Evening Post*, reciting his version of "Football at Killaloo," which was exceedingly funny, the chorus going thus:

You may talk of Donnybrook
Or the row when Tim was took,
Or the devil of a shindy that they had at Waterloo;
But if you've no aversion
To genuine diversion
Thry a friendly game of futball with the boys of Killaloo!

Mr. R. C. Harding, editor of *Typo*, read an original poem which, as it is "of the craft" and is very good, I am sure will interest your readers. I have to thank Mr. Harding for permission to print it. The tale he told was

THE EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

In the midwinter tide, some years ago,
When English fields were piled with drifted snow;
When streams were ice-bound and the northeast gale
Blew fierce and bleak and made the stoutest quail,
A Bishop—none too readily—went down
To hold a service in a rural town;
A spot remote, among the hills and dales,
As yet unreached by traffic's iron rails,
Its one attraction—noted far and wide,
The artist's and the antiquaries' pride—
The ancient church, oak-paneled, diamond-paned,
With ivy overgrown and lichens stained,
No hands profane had touched this house of prayer
By way of "restoration" or repair;
And no more picturesque a pile is found
In any part of Britain's classic ground.
Yet, the old church—it grieves one to relate—
In some respects, was scarcely up to date.
When summer suns poured forth their scorching heat
'Twas cool and pleasant in this dim retreat:
The carved pews, well filled with folk who found
Repose beneath the Gospel's soothing sound;
But, in the winter months, the most devout
Would stay at home, nor dare to venture out.
Small comfort was there in the praise or prayer,
For deadly risk they ran, who worshiped there.
The reeking walls were streaked with mildew stains,
The keen east wind rushed in through broken panes!
While heavy drops plashed steadily and slow
From loosened tiles to time-worn stones below
Amid the damp and cold and gathering gloom
The Bishop felt oppressed, as in a tomb,

Chilled to the bones and chilled at heart to see
The shivering group—not more than two or three—
Who braved the snow and sleet with Christian grace
To worship in their old accustomed place.
With chattering teeth, with lips benumbed and blue,
The worthy prelate read the service through.

His surplice doffed, he quickly passed once more
Outside the ancient ivied gothic door;
Then to the sexton said, in grief and pain—
"I'll not preach in this damp, cold church again!"
Hard by there stood, ten feet away or less,
The young reporter of the local *Press*.
He partly heard the simple words I quote
And made, for future use, a mental note.

Dire was the penalty the bishop paid—
Rheumatic pains his reverend joints invade,
A hollow-sounding cough attacks his chest,
Burdens his days and breaks his nightly rest.
Some country papers come, but they are laid
Carelessly aside, unopened and unread.
Each post that follows brings him one or two,
Some marked with crosses, red, or black, or blue.
At last he opened one, and then he found
A paragraph with ink-lines scored around,
And, as the hair rose slowly on his head,
These were the words the pious Bishop read:

OUR PARISH CHURCH.—Full often in this
place have we denounced the shame and the
disgrace to let this ancient building day
by day perish, from sheer neglect, with
slow decay. Something may now be done,
for Bishop A., who held the morning service
yesterday, declared, in terms much less
polite than plain, "I'll not preach in this
d—d old church again." Strong language
this, it cannot be denied, but, we maintain,
the words were justified.

The room swam round, he turned as pale as death,
Staggered and almost fell, and gasped for breath;
Then, in a state of nervous perturbation,
Sat down and wrote a note of explanation—
Trusting that he who edited the *Press*,
Having caused scandal and acute distress
By his unhappy slip, would have the grace
At once to give the contradiction place.

A few days passed, and then the paper came,
The note was there, signed with the Bishop's name.
To his request the pressman had attended,
But just this little footnote was appended:

[To the above we gladly give insertion; but,
while we must accept his Lordship's version,
we still must add—nor can we put it
shorter—we have implicit faith in our re-
porter.]

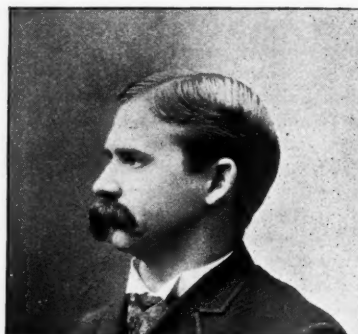
THE WEEKLY JOURNALS OF AUSTRALIA.

Our correspondent writes: The first number of the Australian edition of the *Review of Reviews* was published in Melbourne under the editorship of the Rev. W. H. Fitchett in July and is a most interesting journal. Besides the whole of the matter of the English edition it contains thirty-two pages devoted to Australian affairs, these being printed by the Speculator Publishing Company. Mr. W. T. Stead, originator and editor-in-chief, addresses himself "To the English-speaking folk under the Southern Cross," upon Australian matters, urging the unity of Britain, America and Australia. There is a very interesting article on the weekly journals of Australia, in which we are told that Australians are afflicted with a ravenous literary appetite, which is shown by the amazing number and vigor of their newspapers. A population of only four millions, scattered in an exceptional degree, contrives to keep about *nine hundred* newspapers in more or less profitable existence. "Perhaps no other four millions on the face of the planet keep so many printing-presses going!" The great city dailies and the multitudinous country journals are very like the same classes of papers in other lands; but the great weekly journals of Australia have no exact equivalent elsewhere. With none of the monthlies and quarterlies of older countries, the great weekly journals of Australia discharge, for the present, most of the literary functions of magazines and reviews, besides a hundred other offices of their own. Each colony possesses at least two of such

journals. In bulk, if bound in book-shape, each of the weeklies would form a very portly and admirably printed volume, and almost every human interest—commerce, agriculture, politics, sport, fashion, religion—is reflected in its huge pages. Some of the weeklies have plunged boldly and at great expense into general illustrations and cartoons. A very readable sketch is given of Mr. Livingstone Hopkins, the Sidney *Bulletin* caricaturist, who, I find, is a native of the state of Ohio, and did good work in your country on your best journals before being engaged by his present journal, which occurred ten years ago. He is reckoned among the great living caricaturists.

CYRUS K. BARNHART.

THE subject of this sketch, Mr. Cyrus K. Barnhart, was born in Mount Eagle, Center county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1853. When ten years of age he removed to New Jersey, and worked on his father's farm in Cumberland



county and attended school until seventeen years old, when he entered the office of the *Advertiser and Review* for the purpose of learning the printing trade. As a boy he gained an enviable reputation for rapid composition and neat jobwork, and soon won the confidence and respect of his employers. In

1876 he assumed the management of the business department of the *Advertiser and Review*, which position he held for one year, when he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and connected himself with Typographical Union No. 71, of that place. He obtained employment in the book department of the Sharp Publishing House. His promotion here was rapid. He was looked upon as an expert in page imposition and book make-up, and was given this position soon after entering the office to work. From this he was promoted to proofreader, and on January 1, 1889, was selected as general superintendent of the entire business. He filled this position most creditably for three years, and it is largely due to his energy that the house enjoys its present large patronage. On January 1, 1892, he resigned the position of superintendent to take editorial management of the Bridgeton *Evening News* (republican), a bright daily paper enjoying the largest circulation in South Jersey. Mr. Barnhart has a large circle of friends throughout the state and country in the printing fraternity, and is esteemed and respected by all. He represented Trenton Union in the International Union at the Buffalo session in 1887, and served on the committee on miscellaneous business; he was also chairman of the special committee on the Childs-Drexel fund. For a number of years Mr. Barnhart has acted as correspondent for out-of-town papers, and his contributions have been generally appreciated as sound and logical, and are of a kind that most interests thoughtful readers. He is an active republican politician, and at present holds the position of vice-president of the "crack" republican club of New Jersey, the Young Men's Republican Club of Trenton. He is well known and has the confidence and esteem of his party leaders in the city and state.

LABOR DAY, from the lengthy and enthusiastic accounts of its celebration in the various cities sent to this office, is steadily growing in popular favor, and each year promises a larger aggregation from all classes of workers.

A SONG WITHOUT AN S.

The sibilations of the English language, the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of the verb, all ending in *s*, are the horror of vocalists, and the despair of musicians, says the *Scottish Typographical Circular*. Dr. Charles Mackay wrote the following to show that the difficulty of eliminating the *s* in lyrical composition, though great, is not insuperable.

Come meet me in the gloaming,
And happy it will be,
Out in the mellow moonlight
To roam the wild wood free,
Forgetting care and trouble,
With thee, my love, with thee.

I will impart my hope,
And feel it will be thine,
That all of thee, and all of me,
May mingle and combine,
For ever and for ever
In unity divine.

In unity complete
Of will and fair endeavor,
Fond love and true delight
To be unmingled never:
I'm thine! oh, love, be mine,
For ever and for ever!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. M., Plymouth, Michigan. Is it correct and proper for a printer in correcting a galley of matter to separate the type and shove it down to the foot of the galley, and close it up as he corrects it? *Answer.*—The nature of the corrections might or might not render it proper.

H. F. S., Morrison, Illinois. Will you please inform me what the word "Lachta" means which I find placed in the lower left-hand corner of a ladies' visiting card. *Answer.*—It is the name of the lady's residence, in all probability. On sending the inquiry to a gentleman who is an authority on such subjects, the following reply was received:

INLAND PRINTER: *Dear Sirs,*—On receiving your note, I went to the library where I devote my leisure to books, and the sages up there all joined in the seeking; but, to our despair, not one of the searchers discovered a line throwing light on your word, which I'd "Lachta" define. Of meaning I'm sure that the word is bereft, unless it should be "Did you ever get left?" and I'd say, were I you, to the comps who thus trouble you with meaningless words, "Oh, go soak your head."

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM E. ROCKWELL, who went to Trenton, New Jersey, a few years ago from Boston, was accidentally drowned in the canal on June 19 last. No clew to the whereabouts of his wife or daughter could be obtained, and President James W. Cook, of Trenton Union, took charge of the remains, which were buried under the auspices of the typographical union. Any tidings of the family of the deceased will be thankfully received by Mr. Cook.

THE sudden death of Mr. W. F. Gray, late manager of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, which occurred on August 15 last, coming so soon after that of Mr. Donnell, was a shock to his many friends. W. F. Gray was born in Rochester, New York, April 19, 1840. For a number of years he was connected with the house of Louis Snider's Sons' Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, but for the last six years he has occupied the position of bookkeeper for the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, and since the death of Mr. E. P. Donnell he has acted as manager of the house. He was extensively known and highly esteemed for his business qualifications and integrity. His death was caused by heart failure. He leaves a widow and interesting family to mourn his departure, with whom a large acquaintance sympathize. The place Mr. Gray filled as manager of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company is now occupied by Mr. Ernest Rayfield.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WILL ESKEW, Gilman, Illinois. Assortment of general work of superior quality.

B. H. GOODENOW, Utica, New York. Specimens of general work of good average quality.

BRANDON TIMES JOB PRINT, Brandon, Manitoba. Program of sports and poster, much below average.

GUIDE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky. Specimens of general work of fair execution.

THE HOLBROOK PRINTING COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey. Business cards, in tints, colors and bronzes, well designed and executed.

R. S. DENHAM, job printer, West Superior, Wisconsin. Specimens of business cards and letter heads in tints and colors. Well designed, effective and tasteful in coloring and well printed.

KIMBALL & TURNER, Gazette Publishing House, Pontiac, Michigan. Specimens in colors and tints which are highly creditable in design and selection of colors. A little more attention to details and presswork would be advisable.

THE official programme of the annual parade and picnic of the Council of Federated Trades of Sacramento, California, of which we acknowledge the receipt, is a very poorly executed piece of work in all departments, being of the extremely cheap variety.

H. E. GROLL, with the Schober Printing and Stationery Company, Detroit, Michigan. Business card in colors and bronzes. It is of attractive design and unique treatment in arrangement of bronzes and colors, and is tasteful and attractive.

C. C. BARTGIS & BROTHER, printers and embossers, Baltimore, Maryland. Specimens of high-grade specialties in colors and tints, handsomely embossed with admirable depth and sharpness. Tasteful and elegant, the work immediately commands attention.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Messrs. Vanden Houten & Co's neat advertising brochure, "Chacun à Son Goût," Every-one to His Own Taste. Vanden Houten's business is conducted at 249 Pearl street, New York, and the superior printing there executed is exemplified in their handsome and attractively worded little book.

W. H. WRIGHT, Jr., of the "Electric Press," of Buffalo, New York, is the apostle of the calendar blotter, and the superior manner in which he exploits his belief from month to month is bound to win him many adherents. He has just issued a little brochure (which, of course, is exquisitely printed), entitled "Harvest of Opinion," in which all critics concede the high grade of his work.

DAILY HERALD PRINTING COMPANY, Austin, Minnesota. Specimens of jobwork in colors and tints. Manager F. H. McCulloch is to be congratulated on the products of his office, to which he brings that good taste and judgment displayed during his copartnership with Mr. Whitcomb, under the firm name of McCulloch & Whitcomb, of Albert Lea. Mr. McCulloch has recently purchased an interest in the job printing department of the *Herald*, and his personal influence is seen in the high-grade work being produced.

WILL M. SHIRLEY & BROTHER, St. Joseph, Michigan, favor us with a number of samples of their work. The limited space at our disposal does not admit of the review which the work deserves. Suffice it to say, that in all those points on which a printer, who has a pride in his calling, excels, so do the specimens submitted excel. They range from the dainty brochure in bookwork to the most inexpensive card, and in all a graceful appreciation of suitability and correctness is manifest.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

OUR bright and ever welcome contemporary, the *Scottish Typographical Circular*, after completing its thirty-fifth year of existence, began its fourth series on September 1, and celebrated the event by donning a new dress. Ably conducted, timely and terse, its utterances have more weight than many more pretentious journals, and its improvement in all departments is marked.

THE special fall edition of the *Monetary Times*, the leading trade journal of Canada, appeared on September 9 with a handsomely designed and well printed cover, in which, though there might be some points susceptible of improvement, we are pleased to note the progressive spirit of the new company. It has been evident that the paper has been conducted on a severely conservative principle in regard to its typographical appearance, and its power and influence in financial circles renders this all the more to be regretted. The publication in each issue of half-tone stipple portraits of the leading financiers and merchants of the dominion is an enterprise recently entered upon by the *Times*, and the results cannot fail to be satisfactory to the management and gratifying to the clientèle of the paper.

"THE COLOR PRINTER," by J. F. Earhart.—The "Color Printer" is a book 8¼ by 10½ inches, containing 137 pages of type matter and 90 color plates, in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, with edges marbled and cover stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of the work it required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. The work contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with the proportions printed below each color. This list includes all of the so-called "art colors," which can be used so effectively upon any job in place of black. A great variety of fine color effects produced by printing colors in lines and solids over gold bronze printed in lines and solids. A large number of harmonious combinations of colors, hues, tints and shades, illustrated by ornamental borders, head-pieces, initial letters and specimen jobs. A diagram of complementary colors, with simple rules for obtaining an endless variety of harmonious color combinations. This feature alone is worth the price of the book. A miniature landscape, printed in ten colors, showing an impression of each block separate, and as registered into its proper place as the job progresses toward completion. Specimens of embossing done on an ordinary job press by a very simple method, with a description of same. Thirty-nine lists of two-color combinations, containing over two thousand different combinations selected from the colors shown in the book. Forty-two lists of three-color combinations, containing over fourteen hundred different combinations selected from the colors shown in the work. All of these combinations are represented as being *good*, *very good*, or *excellent*, making it easy for the printer to select the best. In selecting these combinations the author was governed solely by the natural laws of harmony and contrast of colors. This work will surely answer the purpose of all those who desire to use colors intelligently and effectively, producing the best results in the simplest manner, without waste of time or material. For a few weeks the book will be sold at \$12.50 per copy, postage prepaid. Then there will be an advance in price, depending upon the number of copies remaining unsold. Those who desire to obtain a copy before the price is advanced should order without delay. Send to Earhart & Richardson, Nevada Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ONE of the Philadelphia labor organizations recently adopted a novel plan to boycott the *Record*. The organization mentioned not only passed a resolution fining any member \$1 who was seen with a copy of that paper, but appointed a committee to patrol the streets whereon its members lived, at an early hour, to see if the paper was left at their homes.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *New World* is the title of a handsome weekly which made its appearance September 10, published as an organ of the Roman Catholic church. It is said to be composed by non-union printers.

THE Chicago Society of Artists gave a recital at Kimball hall on the evening of Saturday, September 17, in which D. Livingston, Emil Liebling, Frank B. Lawson, George Du Moulin and John Harty participated. J. H. Kowalski was the musical director.

EIGHTEEN applicants for admission to the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, were passed upon by the business committee and elected to membership for initiation at the September meeting. The names of fifteen new applicants were placed on file for consideration.

THE city is overrun with printers seeking employment. The influx is undoubtedly due to the World's Fair and to the belief that there is in prospect an immense impetus to be given the trade of the city in consequence. Many cases of hardship are reported. Visitors should see that their funds are sufficient to sustain them during their stay, instead of depending on securing employment to enable them to return to their homes.

PARKER & BECKER, printers, room 76, 85 Fifth avenue, Chicago, have adopted a little trade mark which is quite unique and distinctive, and is one that has caused them to be talked about. We reproduce it below:



"SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON," has given his patrons such thorough satisfaction with his "gatling gun" method of roller making that his orders have increased to an extent which has rendered it necessary for him to erect five new machines, some of which will turn out rollers 100 inches long. Mr. Bingham finds his present quarters at 22 and 24 Custom House place inadequate to his growing business, which makes it necessary to seek more commodious premises though three years of the present lease are unexpired.

TRADE journal editors from various cities in the union assembled in a ten days' convention in Chicago, early in the month, and perfected an organization that will hereafter be known as the National Trade Press Association. The meeting opened with the report of the committee appointed to formulate a constitution and code of by-laws for the new organization. After discussion and some modification the report was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Benjamin Johnson, *New England Grocer*, Boston; vice-president, E. Sprague, *Grocer*, St. Louis; secretary, J. D. Razell, *Merchant Sentinel*, Cincinnati; treasurer, William Jones, *Commercial Bulletin*, Minneapolis.

THE numerous friends of Mr. Adolph Scholl will learn with regret of his serious indisposition. Mr. Scholl has been suffering for a long time from a complication of disorders, and during the spring was compelled to cease work for a time, but returned to his occupation at the case with the Henry O. Shepard Company, where on September 21 he was seized with a form of apoplexy. He was removed to the general hospital in an unconscious condition which was followed by delirium, rendering it necessary to place him in the detention hospital. There are few men whose high personal attributes have earned them greater esteem than that in which Mr. Scholl is held by his fellow workmen, and his restoration to health is sincerely hoped for.

MAJ. WILLIAM W. BLOSS, late editor of the *Chicago Graphic*, who died Saturday night, September 3, was a man of remarkable history. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1831, of pilgrim ancestry. His first newspaper work was done on the *Rochester Express*. Later he became prominent as the editor

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

W. H. FITZGERALD.

With Carleton Opera Company.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, on copper, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.



BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
PHOTO, ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVING.



MONROE
ST.

CHICAGO.



INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.

of an anti-slavery paper in Leavenworth, Kansas. Bloss received a lieutenant's commission in the 108th New York at the outbreak of the war and was severely wounded and left on the field at Antietam, September 17, 1863, and was highly commended in the report of the brigadier-general commanding. Later Mr. Bloss was engaged in journalism in Kansas City, was the original Oklahoma "boomer," and was afterward editor of the South Chicago *Free Press*, in the interest of annexation.

THE following companies, interested in the printing and publishing business in Chicago, have been incorporated during the month: Manhattan Publishing Company; \$30,000; to do a general publishing, printing and engraving business; promoters—B. W. Estabrooks, M. C. Kean, Lewis T. Hovey. Chicago advertising and Stamp Vending Company; \$50,000; to lease and operate stamp vending machines, devices, and general advertising business, etc.; promoters—Charles E. McDowell, J. H. McDowell, F. K. Gustin. Woman's Associated Printing Company; \$15,000; for publishing and printing; promoters—E. J. Smith, H. C. Van Pelt, J. W. Smith. The Money Check Company; \$150,000; to conduct a general printing, binding, engraving and publishing business, to issue, buy and sell money checks, etc.; promoters—Selden R. Hopkins, James G. Spencer, Arbar R. Hopkins, Artemas R. Hopkins. The Ironmonger Company; \$5,000; to carry on a general publishing business; promoters—Ada M. Sturtevant, C. L. Palmer, James B. Sturtevant. World's Columbian Exposition History Company; \$10,000; to print and publish histories, guides, circulars, maps, pamphlets, etc., of World's Columbian Exposition, etc.; promoters—Rene Connely, Walter C. McCallum, Otto Heper. Chicago World Book Company; \$100,000; to publish books relating to World's Fair, United States History, etc.; promoters—Charles E. Davis, William J. Sheahan, Victor M. Elting. Champion Publishing Company; \$10,000; to do general printing and publishing; promoters—C. E. Jenkins, A. Varnom Williams, F. S. Reigart.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE introduction of typesetting machines on the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* has had the effect of greatly unsettling business for the compositors.

THREE morning newspapers of Toronto, Ontario, have introduced machines, and the typographical union has submitted a scale to the employers for their consideration.

THE International Printing Pressmen's Union are again agitating the formation of a union of pressmen in Baltimore. Their efforts were defeated last year, but they have resolved to try again.

ON September 4 the *Daily Press*, of Riverside, California, which for the past five years has had its composition done by the week, put its compositors on by the piece, thus giving general satisfaction.

THE *Journal*, of Evansville, Indiana, will have linotype machines before October 1, and the *Courier* will put them in about January 1, 1893. Typographical Union No. 35 has appointed a committee to formulate a scale of prices for machines.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2, recently gave a very practical exhibition of its sympathy for the locked-out ironworkers, not only of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, but also for those in Philadelphia, by liberal financial aid to the defense fund of each organization.

GALESBURG TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 288, recently presented a new scale containing a raise from 25 to 28 cents per thousand, and job work from \$12 to \$13, which was signed by all the offices without any trouble. It also provides for standing time (something never before granted).

AT a meeting of Detroit Typographical Union, held Sunday, September 18, the action of the preceding meeting indorsing

the resolutions of Chicago Typographical Union respecting the nine-hour day was rescinded. It was decided not to send a delegate to the convention as the matter was under advisement by the international body.

THE Milwaukee *Journal* has signed the typographical union scale for two years, giving employment to twenty-five caseholders and half as many subs. The *News* has just put in a perfecting press, and there is a rumor that the force will be doubled at no late day and the paper get out an eight-page sheet.

SINCE the Helena (Mont.) *Journal* put in the Mergenthaler typesetting machines, subs have had only one place to show up at in that city, and though there is a good deal of work given out on the *Independent*, it is generally crowded with subs. Job and book work in the town support about five men and even some of these get an occasional lay off.

JOB printing in St. Joseph, Missouri, has never been so dull before in the history of St. Joseph. Offices are not running half force. Newspapers crowded with job men. As a consequence, at the meeting of Typographical Union No. 40, September 4, the proposition to raise the scale 5 cents on newspaper work and \$2 per week in jobrooms was defeated.

THE state of trade and business in Australia was thus summed up by the Rev. Dr. Roseby, one of the leading congregational preachers of Sydney, in a recent sermon on a social question: "What prospect is there, I ask, of a better state of things arising, under existing conditions elsewhere, when here in Australia in what is sometimes called 'the paradise of labor,' we have the list of our labor bureau laden with the poverty and wretchedness and discontent of over seven thousand men unable to find employment?"

OWING to its recent trouble with the executive council, says our Australian correspondent, the Napier branch has severed its connection with the New Zealand Typographical Association, and the consequence is that there now remain only two branches in the association, namely, the Wellington and the Dunedin. The executive council has decided to take the feeling of these two branches as to any longer maintaining the council, and the ballot is going round as the mail leaves. I fancy the "abolishing" vote will predominate and the council will dissolve, dividing the funds (some \$1,300) between the two, and each society will become a separate body. Probably in the near future another and more workable executive will be formed by the five societies.

EARLY in the spring, writes a correspondent from Massachusetts, the Lynn Typographical Union prepared a price list to govern the job printing offices of Lynn, and after much debate among the employing printers and the council it was abandoned on the ground of impracticability. Many of the employing printers who were approached with this price list stated that the list was a good one and that it contained nothing that would materially interfere with them in carrying on their business, which has been marked with unusual success since their advent in the field of printerdom. With all these facts considered, the committee who had charge of the work came to the conclusion that the point which counteracted their "good opinion" of the list was the fact that the wages of some of their men would be increased from \$12 to \$15 per week.

THE boycott that has been waged against the Kansas City *Journal* for the last six months by Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80, was terminated, September 20, by the *Journal* management signing the union scale of prices and, in turn, the union accepting the larger portion of the *Journal* employees as members of its body. The following notice, with signatures appended, was published in the next morning's issue of the *Journal*:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The differences heretofore existing between Typographical Union No. 80 and the *Journal* Company have been amicably settled on a basis satisfactory to both parties. A long-time contract has been entered into

by the officers of the union and the Journal Company and concessions have been made on both sides. By the terms of the agreement almost all the old force in the *Journal* composing room has been retained and the union ranks augmented. The union scale is being paid by the Journal Company, and any differences that may arise between the *Journal* and the union will be submitted to arbitration.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, By W. A. BUNKER, Manager.
K. C. TYPO. UNION, No. 80, By JAMES M. RHODES, President.
CARLOS H. SALINAS, Chairman Ex. Board.
J. F. KLUNK, Organizer 2d District.

LABOR DAY was celebrated in Detroit, Michigan, under the auspices of the Trades Council. The weather was all that could be desired. Detroit Union had a larger number in line than on any previous Labor Day. The souvenir issued by the Trades Council was a book well prepared and contained a short history of all the unions affiliated with the council and reflects credit on George W. Duncan, president of Detroit Union, who had the whole matter in charge. About nine thousand men were in line. In this connection it is pleasing to note the attention that is paid and the amount of space given to labor news by the daily press, as compared with a few years ago. Formerly if one had a labor item that was of interest to the public, he was obliged to go to the editor to insure its publication. Now nearly every paper of any prominence makes the collection of labor news one of the regular assignments for its reporters. The *Journal* scored a big hit on the Saturday preceding Labor Day by publishing an exhaustive article on Detroit's trades unions, which showed the progress that each union had made since its formation, as well as relating its ups and downs during that period. In connection with the article was a four-column group of twenty-nine local presidents, the work of that excellent *Journal* artist, Thomas May, and was labeled "Detroit Labor Leaders."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LAST year the government printing office of New Zealand turned out work valued at \$174,830, which is a very large increase on that of any previous year.

SCHOOLBOY — "I want five cents to buy a pad to do examples on." Father — "When I was a boy we used slates." Schoolboy (reflectively) — "I guess maybe the school directors wot owned the slate factories is dead." — *Good News*.

COMPOSING sticks of celluloid and vulcanized rubber are now being used in Germany, while in France the metal aluminum is being utilized for the same purpose. The new sticks are very much lighter than those made of iron or brass.

TO REMOVE printer's ink from cardboard, apply sulphuric ether with cotton wool, rubbing gently. Continue the application of fresh ether until the stain disappears. Sulphuric ether is very inflammable, so do not try to remove the stain at night. — *Scientific American*.

NEARLY all the printers of Ottawa, Illinois, own their homes and with few exceptions are an industrious body of craftsmen. Eight of the number are women, one of whom is possibly the fastest compositor in that city. She is, in horse parlance, a *converted left-hander*, doing everything else but composition with the left hand.

CEMENT for joining parts of apparatuses so that they will be permanent, solid and waterproof, resisting heat, oil and acid, is made by mixing concentrated strupous glycerine with finely powdered litharge to a thick, viscid paste, which may be applied like gypsum. Glass, metal and wood all unite under its influence.

THE New Zealand *Hansard* has completed its twenty-fifth year of publication, and from a return presented to parliament by the government printer, the interesting facts are disclosed that during the quarter of a century 75 volumes (totaling 53,079 pages) have been printed, the columns of which measure 12½ miles in length, being an average of half a mile per session.

FRANCE has a halfpenny paper, the *Petit Journal*, which is credited with a fabulous circulation, and is one of the few really

substantial French dailies. The latter are dated one day ahead, which circumstance and their general ineptitude led to Mr. Labouchere's famous *mot*, "A French newspaper is dated tomorrow and contains the news of the day before yesterday."

SOME weeks ago Mr. McKay, of the Colonial Museum, New Zealand, when at Mongonui, was shown some specimens of blue lithographic stone, and was informed that plenty of the stone could be quarried in blocks of ten feet square. A specimen of the stone, brought down from the north by Mr. McKay, was shown at the meeting of the Wellington Philosophical Society, on July 13. As it had been etched upon and printed from, and had been pronounced by experts to be of good quality, it attracted considerable attention. Unfortunately, the stone exhibited was only about nine inches square. That stone much larger can be quarried at Mongonui has yet to be proved.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

Z. & W. M. CRANE, of Dalton, Massachusetts, are equipping their mill with fire-escapes.

JOHN DECKER, a well-known paper maker, is to be superintendent of the great mills at Rumford Falls, Maine.

PAPER in the eastern writing mills will certainly be advanced in price owing to the great advance of rags.

THE Nonotuck Mill, of Holyoke (No. 2), is having a 68-inch "Aërophor" paper dampener placed in their mill. They have had one in Mill No. 1 for a year and it works well.

THE Mitteneague Paper Company mill is about completed and will soon be making paper. Mr. Moses, the manager, has watched all the work closely from the beginning and will have a complete mill in all its appointments.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, by the foresight of Superintendent T. A. Mole, has the good fortune to have laid in early 1,000 bales of New England No. 1 Whites at old prices. Success to them.

THE engine in the newly-built government paper mill of Crane & Company, Dalton, Massachusetts, has started up to grind their knives. This is the mill where greenback paper is made. The old mill burned some months ago.

THE New Linden Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has placed an order with the New York Filter Company for five filters of the largest size, having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons daily. The walls of the new mill are going up rapidly.

HON. BYRON WESTON, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has given \$3,000 to the House of Mercy in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the veterans of the old 40th Regiment. Captain Weston, as he likes most to be called, was a captain in that regiment during the late war.

THE United Paper Company has been incorporated to do business in New Jersey. Capital stock is \$3,000,000, made up of 30,000 shares of \$100 each. The company will manufacture and sell white tissue paper and mechanical and chemical wood pulp in Paterson and Jersey City.

THE New Riverside Paper Company mill, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, will make the best qualities of writing papers and employ about one hundred and fifty hands. The mill will not be ready to make paper before next spring. The plans are drawn by Tower, of Holyoke. The dimensions will be as follows: Engine room, 75 by 192 feet; machine room, 65 by 170 feet; rag room, 64 by 216 feet; boiler room, 40 by 60 feet; steam engine room, 40 by 50 feet; finishing room, 254 by 60 feet; screen and chest room, 40 by 65 feet. The engine, rag and finishing rooms have three stories each and other parts of the mill one story. They have already ordered their machine. They will start up with one machine but have provided room for another machine later on. Six engines have been ordered of the Holyoke Machine Company, but there is room for as many more. This mill will be modern in all its appointments and no money will be spared in making it second to none of its class.

With such men as Messrs. J. H. Appleton, Caldwell and Toole, it is bound to be a successful and a valuable accession to the Paper City.

THE paper and paper stock trade at this time is in a decidedly chaotic state. The prediction made last month, that there was likely to be an embargo on foreign rags, and a consequent panic in paper stock, has literally been fulfilled, and very much higher prices obtained for both domestic rags and all grades of paper. The price of paper will no doubt go up very much higher, as rags in some cases have actually doubled in the hands of holders and actual sales have been made at 1 cent to 2 cents per pound advance, with still a higher tendency. The question is a serious one today. It has generally been believed that at least one-half the rags used in this country came from foreign countries, and that there were not rags enough made in the United States to begin to supply the mills with what they need, notwithstanding it has been talked for years, that rags must eventually go, to make room for wood pulps. It is a fact that the prices of rags in this country have been so low it has not paid the dealers to gather them, neither has it paid the housekeeper to save them. This embargo on foreign rags will demonstrate the fact, whether or not the paper mills in the United States can be supplied sufficiently with domestic rags. It stimulates the gathering in of all the domestic rags for market that can be found and it is the advanced price that brings it about. There is also a very marked advance in the article of bleach. So much of this article being demanded for disinfection purposes, the spot stocks are almost exhausted and the quarantining of ships causes great delay and uncertainty in receiving what is in transit. The same is true of sizing. There is no reason why paper should not at this time advance somewhere near the early advance of paper at the time of the war.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Oneonta (N. Y.) *Daily News* has suspended publication.

THE Navasota (Texas) *Tablet* will soon appear, enlarged to a twelve-page paper.

THE *Houston Press*, Houston, Texas, celebrated its first annual birthday by enlarging.

WELSH & GILLESPIE are now the proprietors of the Rockwall county *News*, Rockwall, Texas.

A NEW paper is soon to be started at Franklin, Robertson county, Texas, by Representative Goodman.

THE editorial department of the *Waco Day*, Waco, Texas, will soon be presided over by B. M. Vonderhurst, with A. M. Kennedy as business manager.

THE Commonwealth Publishing Company has been organized at Duluth, Minnesota, and issues a daily called the *Commonwealth*. Emil Schmied, manager; John Stone Pardee, editor.

THE *Saturday Pink*, of Muncie, Indiana, an advertising sheet, is growing in patronage sufficient to justify the firm in putting in some valuable machinery, including an electric motor.

THE *People and Patriot*, the local democratic evening daily, of Concord, New Hampshire, has been purchased by Hon. Stilson Hutchins, founder and for fifteen years editor of the *Washington Post*.

THE *Daily News*, of Duluth, Minnesota, has moved into their new building, corner Sixth avenue, and Superior street. The new *Herald* building is being pushed and will be ready for occupancy about December 1 next.

THE Morning Commercial Company, of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. P. C. Bogle, president, recently disposed of their plant to a syndicate of Northwestern Ohio people, headed by H. C. Vordtriede, publisher and proprietor of the *German Express*, of

Toledo. From indications Mr. Vordtriede will retain possession of the *German Express*, in addition to new duties as president of the Commercial Company.

THE *Looking Glass*, of Savannah, Georgia, will move into its new quarters shortly in the old *Times* building. It will have a complete photo-engraving and chemical etching plant, as well as a complete stereotyping plant.

COL. C. C. LOUNSBURY took charge of the *Daily News*, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, early in September. The colonel is Dakota's oldest newspaper man, and he says he will make the *News* one of the bright lights of journalism in North Dakota. He was founder of the *Bismarck Tribune*.

THE *Weekly Journalist*, of Boston, Massachusetts, appeared on September 1 in newspaper form, and announces a broadening of its field to embrace the interests of authors, journalists, advertisers and printers. Editor Benyon is alert and progressive, and his bright publication is deserving of all success.

Typo, the Australian printers' journal, which has been a bit backward in coming forward of late, owing to its editor-proprietor (Mr. R. C. Harding) being pressed with business through changing his quarters, is again to the fore, in a much improved style, one of the new features being some good two-color effects.

P. W. PARKER, of the Astorian-Columbian Publishing Company, Astoria, Oregon, recently returned from New York and other eastern cities, where he has been investigating the merits of the Mergenthaler linotype machine. He purchased one of the machines, which is now being put in order in the office of the *Daily Morning Astorian*.

MESSRS. WILDMAN & MCCLUNG, publishers of the *Times*, Muncie, Indiana, have begun the erection of their new building and expect to occupy it by the first of December. It will be a fine two-story structure with all the accommodations necessary for the large business of the enterprising firm. They have carefully considered the advantages of their force in the plans of the building, and have arranged for an abundance of light and ventilation.

THE Concord, New Hampshire, correspondent of the *Manchester Union*, Burton H. Allbee, has resigned his position, to take effect September 24, and will go to Indianapolis, Indiana, October 1, to assume the editorial chair of *Stone and Milling*, two trade magazines published by the D. H. Rauck Publishing Company. Mr. Allbee has managed the New England end of the business for several months, and is now called to the head of the publication of the two largest trade magazines of their class in the United States. Both are as large and as well illustrated as the *Cosmopolitan*, and high-class in every particular. Mr. Allbee will be one of the youngest magazine editors in the country, being just past twenty-five.

THE annual meeting of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists was held in the press room, Parliamentary buildings, Wellington, on Monday afternoon, August 8, Mr. E. T. Gillon, editor *Evening Post*, being in the chair, and about forty members present, including representatives from the New Zealand *Herald*, Auckland *Star*, Hawkes Bay *Herald*, Napier *News*, Wanganui *Herald* and *Chronicle*, Wellington *Times*, *Post*, *Press* and *Typo*, Christchurch *Times* and *Press*, Dunedin *Times*, *Star* and *Globe*, *Hansard* and other journals, and the Press Association. The chief business, apart from the annual routine, was a discussion of the Libel bill before parliament, and eventually a strong committee was appointed to wait on the government asking them to push the bill through, as it is felt at present they are a long way behind English libel law. Mr. Gillon was again elected president, and Mr. George Bell (proprietor *Evening Star*, Dunedin), Mr. W. McCullough (proprietor *Thames Star*, and president of the Auckland branch), and Mr. G. R. Hart (Christchurch *Press*), were elected vice-presidents of the council.



THE ARTIST AND HER MODEL.

Specimen of half-tone plate from the ELECTRO-LIGHT ENGRAVING CO., 157 William street, New York.

A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS.

THERE are various signs which indicate prosperity in a business, and the chiefest of them is the quiet, steady growth which shows the trend of popularity, and that it is being conducted on business principles, evidencing that once a customer has an order filled an advocate for increased trade has been won. This satisfactory condition of affairs exists to a very large extent in the business of the H. H. Latham Manufacturing Company, of 304-306 Dearborn street, Chicago, the incorporation of which was noted in our last issue. As therein stated, the development of all branches of the business had proceeded to such an extent that Mr. Latham found it expedient to incorporate the concern and so divide the growing responsibility. The style of the company is now the H. H. Latham Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Hubbard Latham (who is a retired capitalist, and the father of H. H. Latham) for president, and H. H. Latham, secretary and treasurer. The new company is incorporated for \$100,000, with \$77,000 paid-up capital. With the new organization and excellently equipped machine works the future promises well for the company. Very many of our readers are familiar with the "Red Book" published by Mr. Latham if not with his genial self, and the excellent portrait published with this sketch will be no doubt appreciated; in connection with which we are indebted to the "Red Book" for the data of Mr. Latham's career.

Mr. H. H. Latham is the founder of the house which bears his name, and is by profession a civil engineer, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. After successfully following that calling for seven years, during which time he had charge, as chief engineer, of the location and construction of a number of railroad lines, he took an interest in a typefoundry in Chicago, and afterward, in 1886, began his commercial life alone, at first handling gas engines, and fitting up many of the finest buildings in Chicago with hydraulic elevator systems. The engine trade brought him largely in contact with printers, and it was an easy matter to drift into a general traffic in machinery. In order to economically extend the country trade he secured the agencies for several manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' machinery. The rapid development of his trade demanded

the establishment of machine shops, and in 1888 this was accomplished. At first his facilities were comparatively limited, but it was inevitable that the development of a house propelled by the tireless energy of its founder should be constant and rapid. So from a repair shop the manufacturing department has developed into one of the largest and busiest machine works that the country affords in this line, with all the improved facilities for overhauling and rebuilding printing presses and machinery of all kinds for printers and bookbinders, besides the manufacturing department for new machinery.

The same year (1888) Mr. Latham secured the agency for the Whitlock Cylinder press, which was then but little known

in the West, but which has since become recognized as one of the highest grade machines in the market.

As indicated, the office and salesroom of the company are at 304-306 Dearborn street, with another frontage at 47-49 Custom House place. The shops occupy the large building at 87-91 Plymouth place, only a block distant from the business office.

In beginning the manufacturing of machinery the design was to build nothing but the best, and to insist upon excellence in every detail. The result is that the principal machines now manufactured, such as the Rival power and lever paper cutters, the Latham numbering and paging machine, power and lever embossers, roller backers and job backers, table shears, standing presses, round corner and index cutters, etc., have, in the short time they have been upon the market, acquired a reputation second to none

in their class. Each of them has improvements not to be found in any competitor, and in all of them are embodied recent improvements that entitle the H. H. Latham Company to the claim that they build nothing but modern machinery.

The company conducts a large and lucrative mail order trade which is steadily increasing, evidencing the satisfaction universally given to this class of purchasers. Those who call upon Mr. H. H. Latham are impressed with his geniality and gentlemanly deportment, his alertness in knowing the requirements of a purchaser's trade, which gives that species of satisfaction to the customer which comes with the belief that the goods will be furnished by a man who is a student of his business, and whose statements can be relied upon. Partaking



H. H. LATHAM.

naturally of the characteristics of its founder, the company is eminently progressive, and has recently enlarged the line of machines of their own manufacture, and perfected arrangements with prominent manufacturers whereby they are able to offer a larger and more varied line of the best machines from which to select. The facilities for furnishing complete outfits for printing offices or bookbinderies, or both, are not excelled in the West. Building a large line of machinery themselves, and having the most favorable relations with manufacturers, the company can make it an object to purchasers who will correspond with them or call at their salesroom.

A large line of second-hand printing presses and bookbinders' machinery is kept on hand, all overhauled in the best manner at the shops.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Dallas (Texas) *Southern Mercury* has ordered a double cylinder power press and a lithographic outfit.

RENWICK & WOODS is the style of a new firm of book publishers and job printers at Victoria, British Columbia.

THE Olympian Publishing Company, Olympia, Washington, have placed a new drum cylinder Cottrell press in their press-room.

M. T. BURTON has retired from the firm of Burton & Pettey, job printers, of Memphis, Tennessee, J. C. Pettey continuing the business.

THE job offices of R. M. Scranton and F. A. Hoiles, at Alliance, Ohio, have been consolidated under the firm name of Scranton & Hoiles.

VALK, JONES & MCMEIN, printers, Quincy, Illinois, have just added a new Potter press and a Golding jobber to their already complete outfit.

THE Tribune Printing Company, of Jefferson City, Missouri, has been awarded the contract for the state printing for the next six years, dated from July 1, 1892.

THE Iddings Steam Printing Company, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, commenced business September 1, under management of George A. Wheeler and J. T. Hefron.

THE *Daily and Weekly Gazette*, of Champaign, Illinois, have made valuable additions in the way of new presses, dress, etc., recently, and are contemplating quite a number more.

GEORGE D. GRAHAM, agent for Charles Eneu Johnson, at San Francisco, California, states that he has done more business during the past year than at any time during his term as agent.

M. D. CUSHING, former manager of the Tampa, Florida, *Daily Tribune*, has severed his connection with that paper and opened a job office in that city with a first-rate prospect of success.

GEORGE L. BRYANT, lately of the firm of Neuner & Co., blankbook manufacturers and bookbinders, of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interest in that firm to E. R. Wright.

ARMSTRONG & KING, job printers, of Findlay, Ohio, have lately placed in their office one of Campbell's two-revolution pony cylinder presses, which has been made necessary by the firm's increasing business.

STEFFEN & MESCHER, book and job printers, of Quincy, Illinois, have moved their plant to the corner of Third and Maine streets, where they have secured a long lease on a building admirably adapted for printing office purposes. They have also just purchased a complete bindery outfit.

WILL ESKEW, who served his apprenticeship in the office of Steffen & Mescher, Quincy, Illinois, has returned to that city from an extended tour throughout the United States. Mr. Eskew has been making practical tests of an ink reducer that he has perfected. It does the work thoroughly and scientifically, and will no doubt rival other preparations on the market for that purpose. It is his intention to open a first-class job

office in Quincy shortly, where only the best class of work will be done.

MR. JOHN SCHOENEMAN, until quite recently manager of the opera house of Quincy, Illinois, has purchased an interest in Hoffman's printing house. Mr. Schoeneman is a moneyed man, and since his advent in the firm a new Whitlock press and several jobbers have been added to the establishment.

WE have, by invitation of Mr. Prouty, the inventor of the "Cyclone" printing press, whose advertisement appears on page 73, had an opportunity of inspecting the first one in operation at the works of Robert Tarrant, 52 Illinois street, Chicago. Although the press was not printing, the smoothness and positive character of its movements are sure to win favorable comment. Lack of space compels us to hold over a full description until our next issue.

THE contract has been awarded to the Smith-Brooks Publishing Company, of Denver, Colorado, for the Colorado state printing, they being the successful competitors in the six bids made. Their contract will be made December 1, 1892, and is for two years. Their work includes that of printing the bills for the legislature, the senate and house journals and other state work.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Co., 216 and 218 Monroe street, Chicago, have issued a little pamphlet called "Correct Form," which is certainly unique, and which will be of considerable use to printers, lithographers and stationers. It is intended principally to advertise the national safety paper, but the novelty of the work lies in the fact that it shows correct styles and sizes of blanks for commercial paper for bankers and the business public, such as checks, demand certificates of deposit, time certificates of deposit, sight drafts, judgment notes, acceptances, etc. All of the forms have been indorsed by one of the best banks in Chicago, and printers using them in getting up any of the above work can be sure that there will be no question as to their accuracy. The book is certainly one that will be preserved, and every printer receiving a copy will be fortunate.

IN the disastrous fire which visited Albany, New York, on the morning of September 12, the entire establishment of James B. Lyon, state printer, was destroyed. The building was gutted and nothing but a few walls remained standing. With the exception of a portion of the plates which were stored in the vault in the basement, the entire stock of type, presses, plates, paper, etc., were burned. Mr. Lyon's loss is estimated at \$80,000, covered by an insurance of \$50,000. The state of New York lost the manuscript of many valuable state reports, and its losses are estimated at \$200,000. The C. F. Williams Printing Company's plant was entirely destroyed at a loss of \$12,000, insurance \$8,000. About one hundred and fifty printers are thrown out of work temporarily. When Mr. Lyon resumes, which he hopes to do immediately, there will be plenty of work.

MESSRS. C. POTTER, JR., & CO., manufacturers of cylinder, lithographic and web presses, New York city, have built and now have running in the government printing office at Washington, a press which prints from curved electrotype plates, at a speed of 28,000 per hour. It is used for printing reports, which are gotten out in regular book form in about octavo size. There are two impression cylinders, each having thirty-two pages of plates attached to same, which enables the machine to turn out four completed signatures at every impression. The paper, after coming from the roll and receiving the impression, is cut off into sheets and passes into the folding machine where the four complete signatures are folded at one operation, and afterward cut apart. This method of folding a sixteen is something novel, and is rendered necessary from the fact that the four signatures are arranged one above the other, and all have to be folded the same way and at the same time. The firm expects to place another machine of the same kind in the government office in a short time.



EMIL DEVRIENT.

Specimen of Brass Rule Work, designed and executed by Louis Repp, St. Louis, Mo.

A COMBINATION LETTER HEAD AND ENVELOPE.

W. B. Phillips, of the *Register* office of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has lately invented and patented a combination note or letter head and envelope, which is something unique in its way, and is sure to prove a great success. A representative from the *Register* spent three hours one day canvassing among Ann Arbor business men for orders, and in that time found a sufficient number who were out of stationery to order fifteen thousand of them, while the promise for future orders by those who had a supply of envelopes and note paper showed that double the above amount could be sold in the near future. The advantages of this combination envelope and letter head are various; among them are:

- 1st. They are at least forty per cent cheaper than the ordinary envelope and note or letter heads.
2. They give more room for writing than the same quantity of ordinary material.
3. One's note or letter heads and envelopes are always together.
- 4th. The printing is all done on a perfectly flat surface, thus making it possible to do a much nicer job of presswork than can be done where there are seams to print over, as is the case with all other envelopes.
- 5th. Where it is desired to print an advertisement on the back of the envelope no expense for an extra impression is required.
- 6th. In printing on either the front or the back of the envelopes fine display cuts may be used and be made to print perfectly, as both sides have a perfectly flat surface.
- 7th. Inclosures of any nature may be made with the same degree of safety as in any ordinary letter.
- 8th. In filing letters for future reference, the envelope with the postmark showing both when it was mailed and received are preserved. This is sometimes a very valuable consideration.
- 9th. In using these letter heads upon the typewriter the address may be written upon the envelope without having to put it in the machine especially for this purpose, while it may be much more neatly written, as it fits more closely to the typewriter cylinder than the ordinary envelope.
- 10th. Copies may be readily taken either upon a letter press or by the use of carbon sheets upon the typewriter.
- 11th. The same combination may be ruled as a billhead or statement and used for these purposes with merely the additional expense of a single ruling which amounts to but a few cents per thousand.
- 12th. It may also be used, by leaving all ruling off, as a circular letter, making it possible to print the envelope, an advertisement on the back of the envelope and the circular all at one impression.

The Register Publishing Company will handle the device and will, in the near future, put in machinery for the extensive manufacture of these goods.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

A. S. Abell Co., Baltimore, Md. \$300,000. To publish newspapers, and especially the *Sun* and the *Baltimore Weekly Sun*; also, to do a job printing business.

Fred H. Allen Co., 181 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. \$39,000. To print, publish and sell newspapers, periodicals, books, engravings and works of art, do general job printing, and manufacture all plates necessary to be used.

Biographical Review Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. \$20,000. To publish biographical works and county atlases.

Bulletin Printing Co., Anderson, Ind. \$16,000. To print and publish newspapers, do job printing and a general printing, binding, publishing and engraving business; to purchase, hold or otherwise obtain real estate, and to convey, lease or mortgage the same for the purpose of erecting and maintaining building to carry on said business.

Chat Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. \$25,000. To do general printing, and publish a paper called the *Saturday Chat*.

The Commonwealth Publishing Co., Boise City, Idaho. \$10,000. To publish the *Commonwealth Journal*, and do lithographing, engraving and jobwork.

Correspondence School of Health and Hygiene, Detroit, Mich. \$10,000. To print and publish lectures, traits, treatises and lessons of popular health.

The Excelsior Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. \$17,000. To publish and sell books, pamphlets, etc.

Farmers' Journal Publishing Co., Portland, Ore. \$10,000. To publish a daily or weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the farming and producing classes and agriculture.

Fairfield Journal Co., Fairfield, Iowa. \$6,000. To conduct a newspaper and job printing office.

Fraternity Fine Art Co., Saco, Maine. \$30,000. To publish, manufacture and deal in all kinds of emblematic charts, diplomas, books and manuals.

Grand Rapids Lithographing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. \$25,000. To do general lithographing.

The Hakes-Stein Co., Milwaukee, Wis. \$15,000. To do a general printing and lithographing business.

Herald Publishing Co., Berkeley, Cal. \$3,000. To print and publish a daily newspaper and to transact a general printing business.

Herald Publishing Co., Livingston, Mont. \$5,000. To publish a newspaper, do job printing and conduct a general newspaper business at Livingston, Mont.

Herald Publishing Co., Modeste, Cal. \$13,000. To publish a newspaper and do general job and book printing.

The Herbert Booth King & Brother Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$200,000. To engage in and carry on the general business of printing and publishing.

Ben. C. Irwin & Co., Portland, Ore. \$10,000. To carry on and conduct the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, book and blank book manufacturers and dealers.

The Journal-Press Co., St. Cloud, Minn. \$20,000. To manufacture and sell blank books, legal forms and other printed stationery, print and publish books, periodicals and newspapers.

Lake Superior Publishing Co., Ishpeming, Mich. \$25,000. To publish a newspaper and do general printing and publishing.

The Landon Printing and Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio. \$25,000. To do general publishing, printing, lithographing and blank book manufacturing.

The Lantern Publishing Co., Fort Scott, Kan. \$5,000. To do a general printing and newspaper publishing business.

La Porte City Publishing and Printing Co., La Porte City, Iowa. \$6,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Middlesex Newspaper Co., Framingham, Mass. \$5,000. To carry on the newspaper business.

The Missoulian Publishing Co., Missoula, Mont. \$75,000. To do a general newspaper business, printing and publishing.

Moffet, Bushnell & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. \$15,000. To conduct the stationery and printing business in all its branches.

The National Newsdealers' Supply Co., New York city, N. Y. \$25,000. To publish, buy and sell newspapers, etc.

New York Bank Note Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), New York city, N. Y. \$5,000,000. To engrave steel, copper, zinc and other metallic plates and print therefrom, etc.

The New York Correspondence School of Law, Newark, N. J. \$10,000. To edit, print, publish and manufacture educational books and pamphlets, etc.

The New York Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$100,000. To carry on a general printing business, etc.

North Dakota Printing Co., Mandan, N. D. \$15,000. To do newspaper and job printing, lithographing and bookbinding.

The Ohio Printing and Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio. \$50,000. To carry on a daily and weekly newspaper and general printing establishment.

Opinion Publishing Co., Rockland, Maine. \$9,500. To print and publish a weekly and daily newspaper and carry on a job printing office.

The Oxford News Co., Oxford, Ohio. \$5,000. To publish a weekly newspaper and conduct a general printing and publishing business.

People's Advocate Publishing Co., Santa Rosa, Cal. \$2,000. To print and publish a newspaper in interest of people's party.

The People's Press Publishing Co., San Francisco, Cal. \$5,000. To publish and print papers, pamphlets, books, etc.

Real Estate Gazette Co., Springfield, Ill. \$100,000. To publish a national real estate paper, etc.

Real Estate Illustrated Herald Co., Louisville, Ky. \$25,000. To publish a monthly real estate *Illustrated Herald*.

Recorder Publishing Co., Amsterdam, N. Y. \$10,000. To print and publish a newspaper.

The A. C. Rogers Co., Cleveland, Ohio. \$8,000. To do printing, ruling, bookbinding, publishing and general dealing in stationery.

The Sentinel Printing Co., Hazleton, Pa. \$25,000. To transact a general printing and publishing business in the city of Hazleton.

Star Engraving Co., Des Moines, Iowa. \$10,000. To do engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, etc.

Western Engravers' Supply Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), St. Louis, Mo. \$15,000. To deal in machinery pertaining to the trade of printing, photo-engraving, etc.

SLOCUM'S REVOLVING TYPE CABINET.

Another improvement in the line of printers' goods is shown in this column, it being a revolving type cabinet, invented by Mr. James Slocum, Holly, Michigan, on which a patent is now pending. It is one of the most complete cabinets in use today, and not only a time saver and money maker, but a beautiful piece of furniture for any office. In the accompanying illustration but half of the cabinet is shown, only fifteen type cases,



and one large and two small drawers which may be used for any purpose, appearing. The opposite side is exactly the same, excepting that the type cases are numbered 16 to 30. The cabinet holds thirty standard size type cases and can be furnished with or without cases, as desired. In case a printer has old cases which he wishes to use, he can buy the cabinet without cases and be furnished with faces for the cases, as shown in the cut, with pull, and when all the cases are shoved in, they will be hidden from view and the appearance of the cabinet will be the same as new. The cabinet is very compact and complete, being only 35 by 36 inches square and 48 inches high. It stands clear of the floor 8 inches. The material used is white ash, and it is neatly finished in hard oil.

In addition to the thirty type cases inclosed, there are four other cases for the top, in which to place type that is most frequently used. The cabinet is easily revolved, and while readily turning in the direction intended it remains rigid and solid, no matter what weight of type is placed in it. The cases opening at the side, it does not interfere with the compositor who may be using the cases on the rack above. When the cases are closed the cabinet is perfectly dustproof. The bottom plate which supports the cabinet is 18 inches in diameter and the center shaft is of strong iron, preventing any swaying. In offices that are crowded and where it is difficult to get good light, these cabinets will be found of great advantage, their compactness and adaptability being greatly in their favor. Mr. Slocum suggests that fine job type be put in one cabinet, advertising type in another, etc.; then in case two compositors are working at cabinet they do not interfere with each other. There will probably be a large demand for this new cabinet.

The inventor, Mr. Slocum, is a young man of twenty-nine years of age, is the secretary of the Michigan Press Association, and publisher of the *Oakland County Advertiser*, at Holly, Michigan. Many of our readers will perhaps remember that Mr. Slocum also established and published for five years the *American Creamery*, which has recently been sold to Chicago parties and is now being published in this city. Circulars in regard to his invention will be mailed to anyone wishing same, by addressing as above.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. G. Phillips, in the want column of this number. The business opportunity he mentions is one worth looking into. If you are after an office of this description, read the advertisement and communicate at once with Mr. Phillips.

THE Buffalo Champion Press Guide Manufacturing Company, of 24 Herman street, Buffalo, New York, call the attention of the trade to their Champion Feed Guide in another column of this issue. These guides have been on the market for some time, and seem to be giving satisfaction. The firm also asks printers to investigate their new Monitor Side Guide for cylinder presses. Circulars and prices will be sent on request.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE LATEST FEED-GAUGE.

Pressman — What! another new feed-gauge?

Agent — Yes; but this time —

Pressman — Oh, yes; it's "this time" all the time. Excuse me, sir, but I have lost all patience in even looking at anything new in this line.

Agent — But you don't mean to say you are fully satisfied with what you are using, do you?



Pressman — Well, no; I can't say that I am, but I have never seen anything yet to equal these old-fashioned quads.

Agent — And why so?

Pressman — Mainly because when I paste them to the tympan-sheet they stay there — never stir a thousandth part of a hair — nor yield in any way.

Agent — And haven't you seen a feed-gauge that would do that?

Pressman — No, sir.

Agent — And if not asking too much, what may be your reasons for not being fully satisfied with the quads?

Pressman — Well, I have some trouble in keeping the sheets from feeding under the quads. I cannot always stick the edge down close enough, and that will spoil the sheet and cause hitches in feeding, and to overcome it I have to do a great deal of patching and cutting. Again, I can never move them a particle if I want to. I often find it necessary to change their position a trifle in doing color-work, as well as in first setting them.

Agent — You surely have seen gauges that you could adjust after securing them to the tympan?

Pressman—Yes, but none that I felt was safe. They either necessitated cutting a big slit in the tympan, which caused them to hang flimsily, or else depended on delicate little points to hold them, or were so stupidly devised that when you attempted to adjust one part, all the parts shifted and you never could tell where you were getting them to.

Agent—But how about screw gauges?

Pressman—I never saw but one that I thought good for anything. When one has to revolve a screw all way round to get a single adjustment, it's time to use anything in preference. But they are all too bulky and complicated for me, and where a gauge has so many parts the yielding of one is equal to the yielding of them all.

Agent—Good! Now you are the man I like to talk to. I know, now, I've got a feed gauge that will make you discard those old-time quads—all honor to their past usefulness. Just look at this. Here it is, as compact as a quad, can be pasted as firmly—and I can truly say, more firmly—it will positively prevent sheets from sliding under; has no small points to claw the tympan; can be adjusted at any time with precision and delicacy; is as positive to remain where adjusted as a quad itself; has no uncertainty about the adjusting parts, no possible chance for spring or play; the distance of adjustment is determined by graduating marks on a disc, which will move a full stroke of the gauge by a single touch of the forefinger, and requires no special motion or tightening of parts to hold it when set—it holds itself at all points.

Pressman—Ter-ra-de-bum! anything else?

Agent—Yes; it's like myself, it has a tongue—and a brass one at that—with a spring to it, too, and yet so pliable that you can't break it very easy. It's cut with the grain, and lasts.

Pressman—And I guess you will last, too. Better leave me a set and go to the office and get your money, and if every word you have uttered isn't true, you'll get them back.

Agent—Good. Thank you. Good-bye!

Pressman—Hold on! whose make are these?

Agent—Why, Megill's, of course. He never has anything but the best, and you'll find his name stamped upon it.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Detroit & Mount Clemens Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Line provides an elegant buffet Pullman sleeping car which leaves Chicago daily at 8:15 P.M., running from Chicago to Mount Clemens without change, via Detroit, by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. A nice lunch can be had on application to the porter of this car before arrival at Detroit or Mount Clemens. Arriving at Detroit 7:45 A.M., Mount Clemens, 8:50 A.M. Saturday sleeper to Detroit only. Returning, sleeper leaves Mount Clemens daily, except Sundays, at 5:21 P.M. Leaves Detroit daily, at 8:45 P.M., arriving at Chicago 8:00 A.M. No other line offers equal advantages. All others require long omnibus transfer in Detroit.

TO USERS OF PRINTING INKS.

Under date of September 1, a circular to the trade from George Mather's Sons & Harper Company announces that they have acquired by purchase all the working plant, business, formulas and assets of the long-established firm of George Mather's Sons, printing ink and varnish manufacturers, and also of the J. H. Bonnell & Co. (limited). In making this statement the firm thanks its customers for past patronage and solicits a continuance of their favors. The consolidation assures all customers of largely increased facilities for the manufacture and distribution of all grades of printing inks and varnishes, and enables the new firm to supply all requirements with expedition and economy. Accounts due to either of the above firms have been assigned, and are now payable to George Mather's Sons & Harper Company. In the half-page advertisement on another page the officers of the new company are given.

In this same connection the announcement sent out by Mr.

Charles M. Moore, dated September 20, should be referred to. Many printers have, perhaps, seen it, but for the benefit of others we state that Mr. Moore also informs his friends and patrons that the two firms named above and the Globe Printing Ink Company have formed a connection for the manufacture and sale of printing and lithographing inks, varnishes, oils, etc. The Chicago office is located in the *Herald* building, on Washington street, in charge of Mr. Moore, who would be glad to hear from his friends. See the full-page letter on another page.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-useful works ever published for founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

AMERICAN SPECIMEN EXCHANGE—Vols. III and IV, unbound sheets, \$1.50. For half-price, 75 cents, till November 1. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY.

FOR SALE—The only exclusive job office in Colorado Springs, with only two other printing offices in the city. The slickest little job outfit in Colorado, consisting of three Gordon presses, a two-horse electric motor, paper cutter, an elegant selection of job type, borders and everything necessary to make a perfect job office. Plant has been run one year, and commands a nice business. The present proprietor has other business which demands his entire attention, which is his reason for wishing to sell. Price, \$3,000, part on time to suit purchaser. Here is a snap for some live man. For further particulars address THE ROYCE PRINTING HOUSE, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JUST FROM THE PRESS—A new and valuable treatise on job printing, for the proprietor, the journeyman and the apprentice. Containing pointers to the proprietor, in arrangement of office, insurance, running expenses, buying stock, new fields for job printing, etc., etc. An interesting chapter on job composition, together with some specimens of everyday jobwork. A complete chapter on presswork, colorwork, tint and rainbow printing, etc.; and a large number of valuable recipes which are alone worth the price of the book. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address R. M. SCRANTON, Alliance, Ohio.

NUMBERING MACHINES for hand use or to lock up in press with form. Entirely reliable. Simple, durable, money-savers. Perforators for ballot work. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—A capable and successful practical printer and business man, with an experience of eighteen years in the printing business, wishes to form a partnership with a thoroughly reliable party (practical printer preferred) with a capital of \$2,000 to \$4,000 who can command a good trade in fine commercial and general jobwork, and who is capable of successfully looking after all outside details—leaving the inside management to undersigned. Location desired, city of 50,000 or more population; New England or New York preferred, or would go West in rightly located, growing place. Imperative that trade should be of the best (will not handle cheap work), that prices shall be remunerative, that party shall be a "hustler" and shall have the best of business recommendations. Address "GEORGE," care INLAND PRINTER.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED in a first-class job office by a good all-around job printer. "H," care of INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL SPECIMENS No. 2 contains a host of designs for the progressive printer. Adapted to the ordinary office. Twenty-five cents, 2-cent stamps if preferred, buys them. Address McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make All Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.



HE apprentice in a printing office has to learn many things beside how to set type in a stick and to feed a press before he can become a good workman. He should be taught these things, but he very seldom is nowadays, and it is here that "THE PRINTER'S ART" is so valuable, besides being itself the handsomest work on printing ever issued. No ambitious job printer should be without it; 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.35. A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass. Specimen pages and circular for stamp.

PRINTING HOUSE, ten presses; specialty, cut work; has opening for a man with printing at his fingers' ends as order clerk. Address with experience, references and expectations. "ART PRINTER," P. O. Box 1460, New York.

WANTED—A position as make-up or stone-man in a first-class office. Will send samples or references as to ability. Work must be permanent, if I can master the work. Not afraid of work. Address "ANDY," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class draftsman who has had experience in making drawings for photo-engravings. Send samples of work and state salary requested. C. A. TERRY & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—An eastern photo-engraving and printing company wants a first-class representative, as salesman, in the West; good salary to the right man. State former connections and references. Address "MIDDLE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By a first-class firm in the paper trade, the exclusive sale or agency for Holland and colonies of an article concerning the paper trade. Address "W. N. D.," care of Nygh & Van Dittmar's General Advertising Offices, Rotterdam.

WANTED—I have listed for a short time one of the largest steam-power job offices in the state; cylinder and platen presses, point system type, modern dust-proof cases and cabinets, a growing trade and no soliciting necessary; this is the job department of an influential and established paper of 20,000 daily circulation, and controls corporation printing at lucrative figures. For further particulars address E. G. PHILLIPS, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

ION SANDERS, MANAGER. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.



SANDERS ENGRAVING CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
 PALE-TONE
 ZINC ETCHERS
 400 & 402 N. THIRD ST.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOU SHOULD BUY AN

ELITE RULE BENDER

THE CHEAPEST AND HANDIEST TOOL ON THE MARKET.
 WILL BEND RULE ANY SHAPE YOU WISH.

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Post Paid, \$2.00.

..... Marshall, Mich.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.



THE DURANT STANDARD COUNTERS
 W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
 Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale
 VERY LOW.

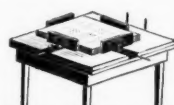
DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00.

R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS
 are sold after giving first
 order. Evening Cars can
 be instantly removed.



BOOK OF INSTRUCTION

..... IN Metal Engraving

FOR GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A book for the apprentice, with Copies, Script Alphabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, etc. Showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use and how to use them, with full instructions and illustrations, and giving a synopsis of the different branches and general information on engraving. 48 pages; price, by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

PREMIUM OFFER.

To anyone sending us two subscriptions at the regular rate, \$2.00 per year, the \$4.00 to accompany the order, we will give one of the above books as a premium.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

.... PUBLISHERS

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME IV.

VOLUME VII.

VOLUME VIII.

We have a few copies of Volumes IV, VII, and VIII for sale. Price, \$3.50 per volume, F. O. B. Chicago.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.

To anyone sending us a club list of eight, at \$2.00 per year each, the \$16.00 to accompany order, we will give as a premium either of the above books.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. Louis Printing Ink Works.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING
 AND
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INKS

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St.,

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CHICAGO OFFICE, 415-417 DEARBORN STREET.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

1892

REPUBLICAN

No. L.



Benjamin Harrison.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

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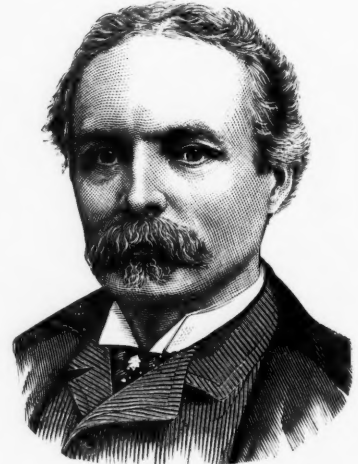
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Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

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Price, \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.

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Whitelaw Reid.
Price, \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.

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1892

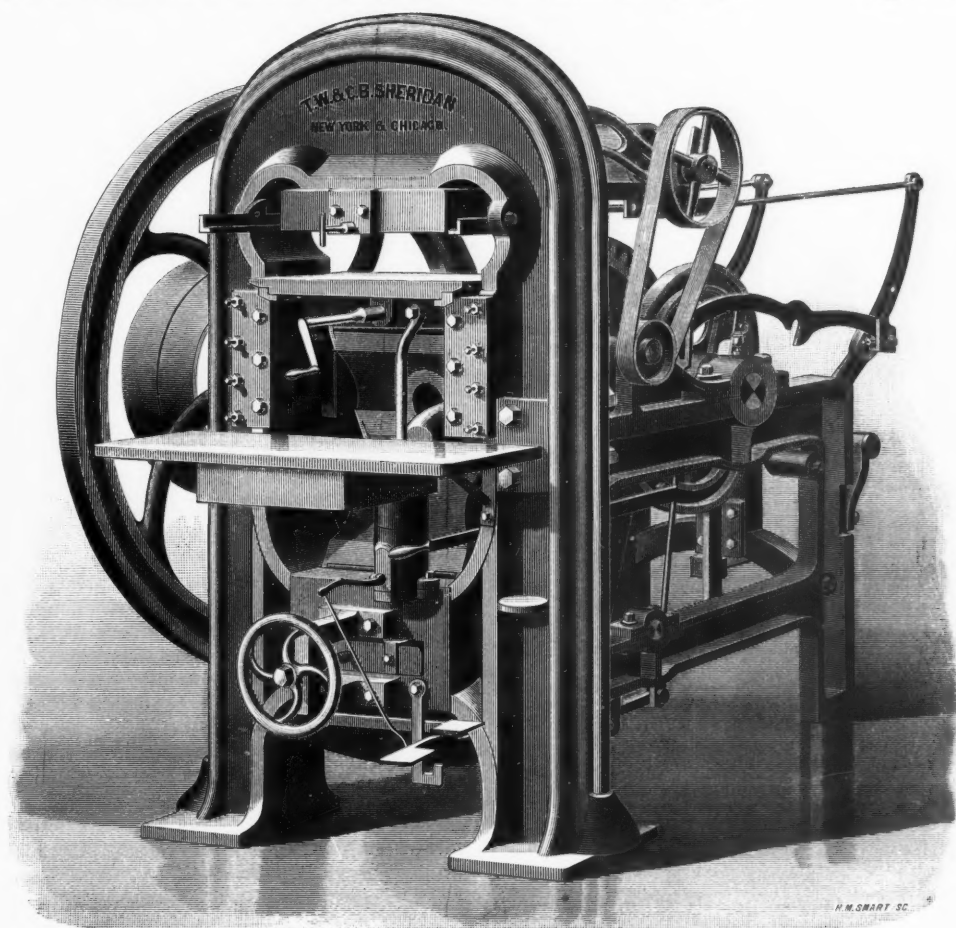
The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Specimen Sheets and Cuts of the Democratic Candidates, of the above sizes, furnished upon application.

....SHERIDAN'S EMBOSSING, INKING AND SMASHING PRESSES.

Built in Twenty-Six Sizes and Styles.

STRONGEST, HEAVIEST AND MOST POWERFUL ARCH PRESSES IN THE MARKET.
HEAVY STEEL BANDS AROUND ALL OUR ARCHES, AND AIR PUMPS ON ALL OUR STEAM PRESSES.
ANY NUMBER OF COLORS CAN BE WORKED AND BLENDED ON OUR INKERS AT ONE TIME.



We carry a full stock of Embossing Presses, Paper Gutters, Book Trimmers, Standing Presses, Shears, Rotary Board Gutters, Roller and Job Backers, Numbering Machines, Scoring Machines, etc. Bookbinders' Wire of all sizes.

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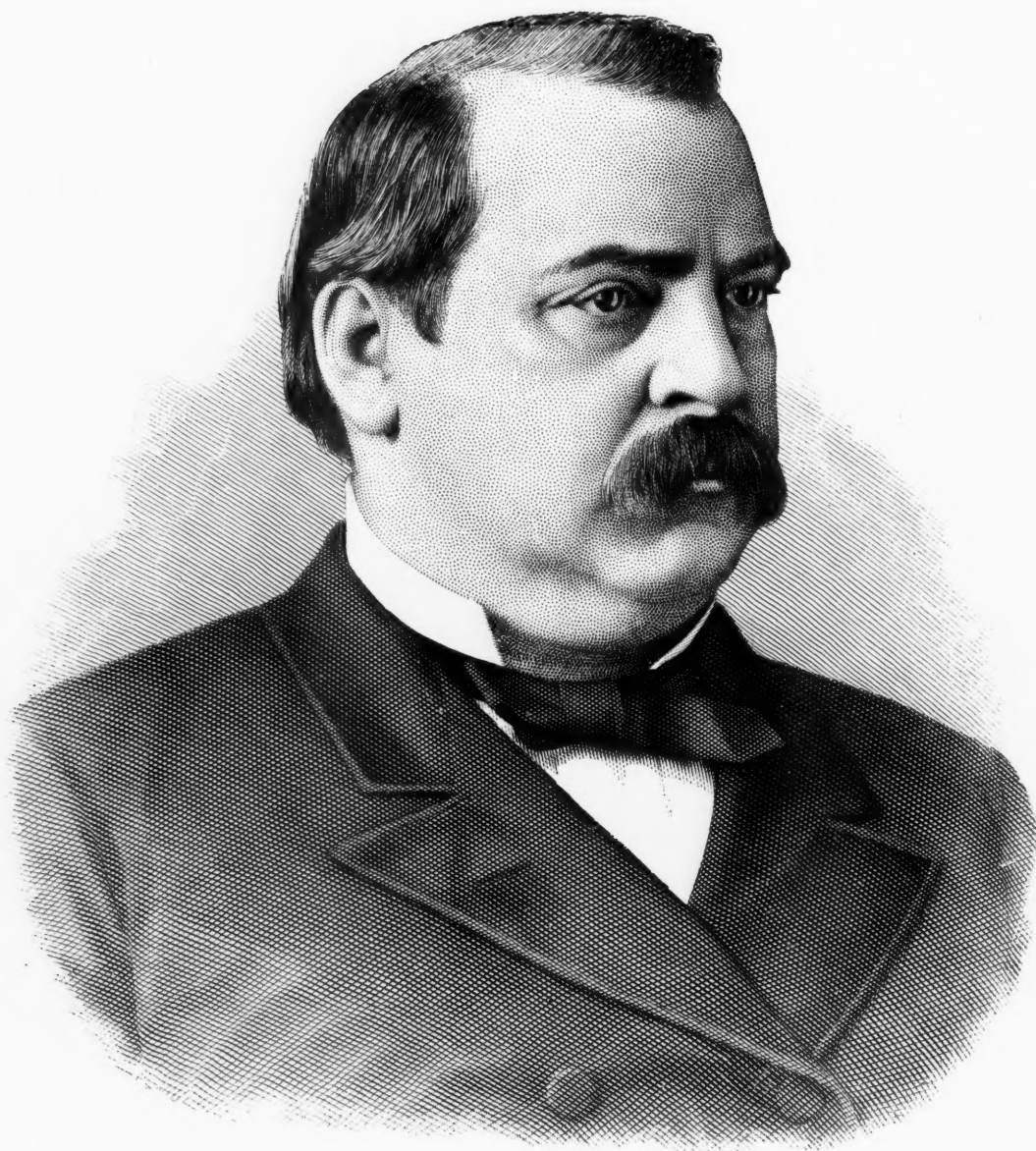
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Agents for THOMPSON WIRE STITCHER AND BELMONT FOLDING MACHINES.



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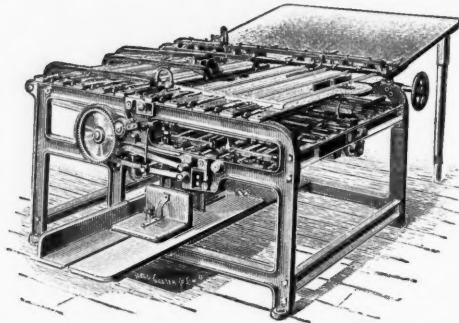
Specimen of imitation steel stipple plate, engraved by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park place, New York.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

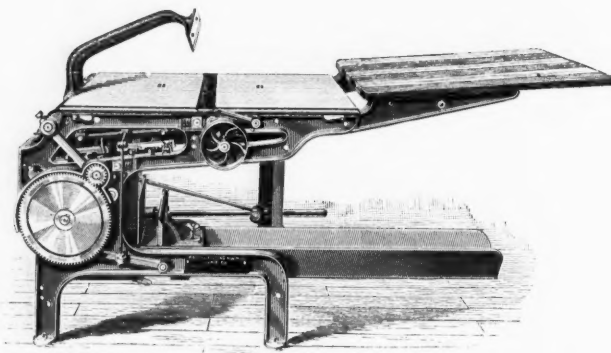
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The Brown



THREE AND FOUR-FOLD NEWSPAPER FOLDER WITH PASTER AND TRIMMER.

Folding Machines



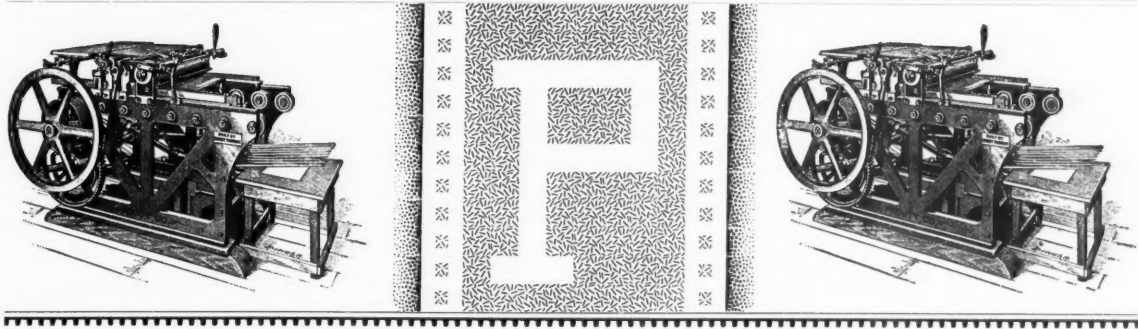
NEW THREE-FOLD "POINT" BOOK FOLDER.

OVER THREE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES
MANUFACTURED.



Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.



AMERICAN CYLINDER PRESSES

Built by ROBERT TARRANT, 52 Illinois St.

SOLELY FOR

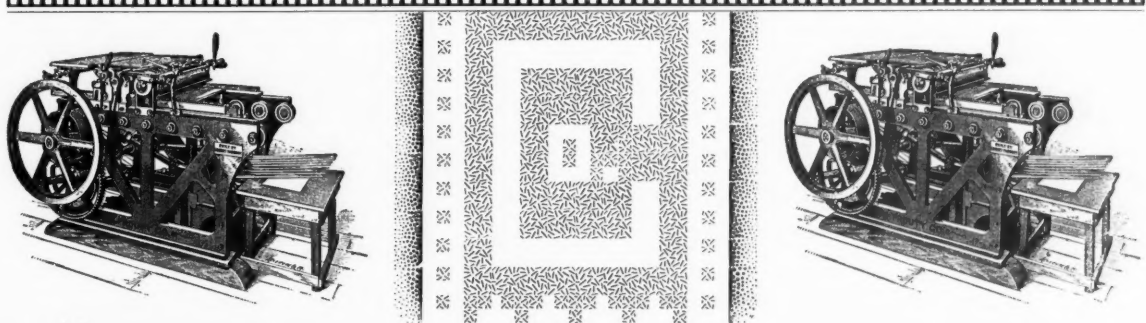
THE PROUTY COMPANY.

CYCLONE . . .	Size, 8 x 12 . . .	Speed, 5,000 . . .	Price, \$500.00
BOOK, JOB AND NEWS	" 18 x 24 . . .	" 2,500 . . .	" 650.00
	" 24 x 36 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 800.00
	" 36 x 48 . . .	" 1,800 . . .	" 950.00
PERFECTING	" 24 x 36 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 2,500.00
	" 36 x 48 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 3,000.00

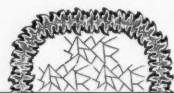
The American Cylinder Presses are built on the same floor and embrace the same class of material and workmanship, with the large Bullock Web Presses, such as the Chicago Tribune is printed on. Our guarantee is second to no press made and sold at any price.

THE PROUTY CO.

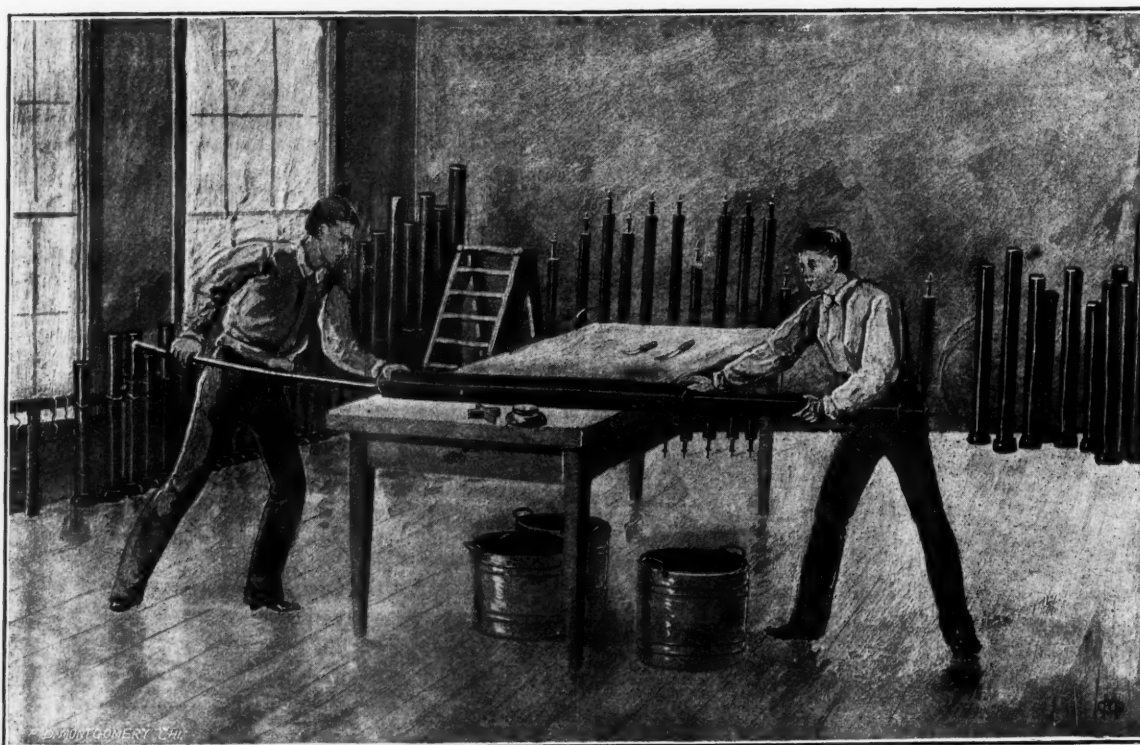
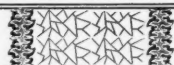
MAIN OFFICE: 204 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,



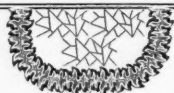
SOME ROLLERS MAY COST A FEW CENTS A POUND MORE THAN OTHERS, BUT IT ONLY TAKES A VERY SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE EXCELLENCE OF THE ROLLERS TO MORE THAN PAY FOR THIS DIFFERENCE IN COST, AND THE INCREASED GRADE OF PRESSWORK, PRODUCED BY GOOD ROLLERS, JUSTIFIES THE COST.



The above illustrates the old, well-known and laborious method of forcing rollers, with all their imperfections, one at a time from the molds. Observe the comparison, as illustrated by picture on opposite page.



IF THE QUALITY OF YOUR PRESSWORK IS BETTER THAN THAT OF YOUR COMPETITOR, THE PUBLIC WILL FIND IT OUT, AND WILL PAY YOU A BETTER PRICE THAN THEY WILL HIM. YOU CANNOT HAVE ANY ADVERTISEMENT WHATEVER EQUAL TO EXCELLENT WORK. NOW THE **ROLLER** IS THE **MOST** IMPORTANT AID IN PRODUCING EXCELLENT PRESSWORK. WHY EXPEND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ON FINE PRESSES TO IMPROVE PRESSWORK, THEN WASTE IT ALL BY USING INFERIOR ROLLERS?



22 & 24 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

—(FOURTH AVENUE.)—

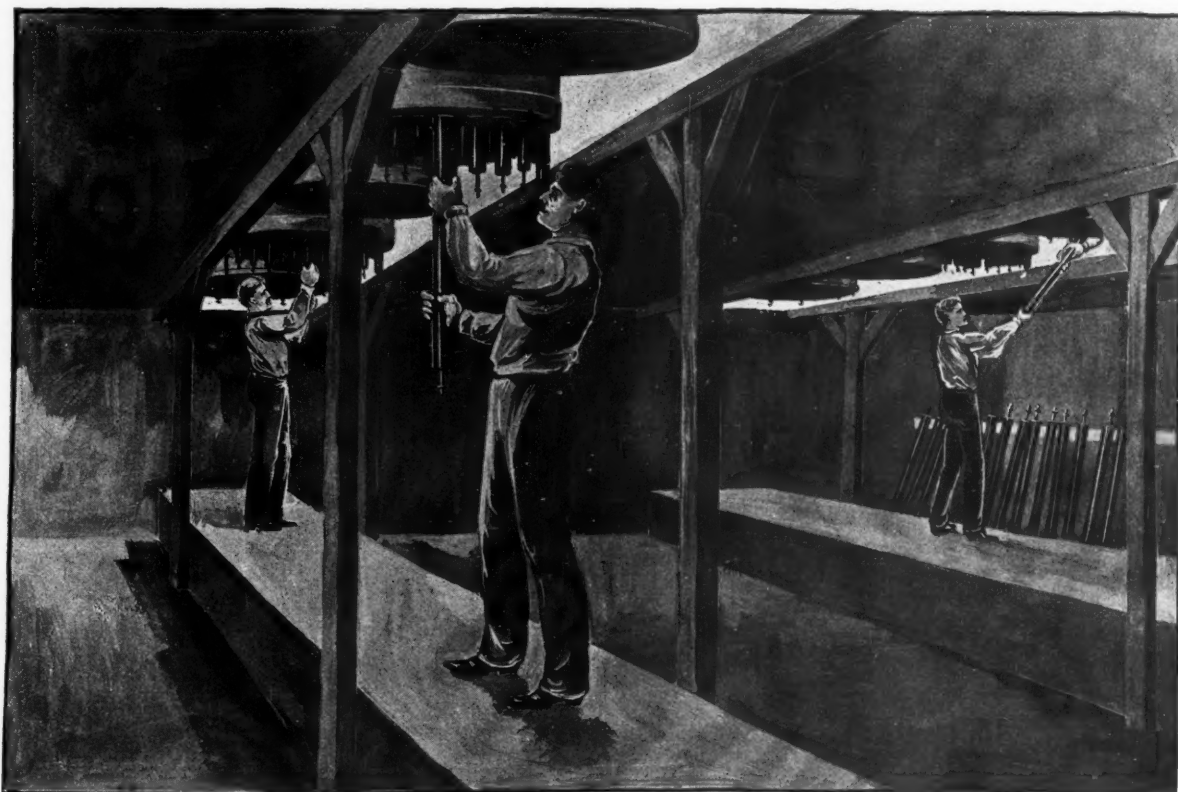
WHY Handicap your pressman in his efforts to produce excellent presswork by giving him inferior rollers?



WHY Reduce the grade of presswork your press is capable of to the grade that a much cheaper press, with best rollers, will produce?

THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN THAT!

We don't guarantee our rollers to last forever, to be proof against every change of weather, or abuse in their use. But we will give you rollers of a superior kind, made by a method that your plain common sense must acknowledge is the **ONLY** way a roller **SHOULD** be made.



THE NEW METHOD (THE WAY WE DO IT) CALLED "DISCHARGING THE GATLING."

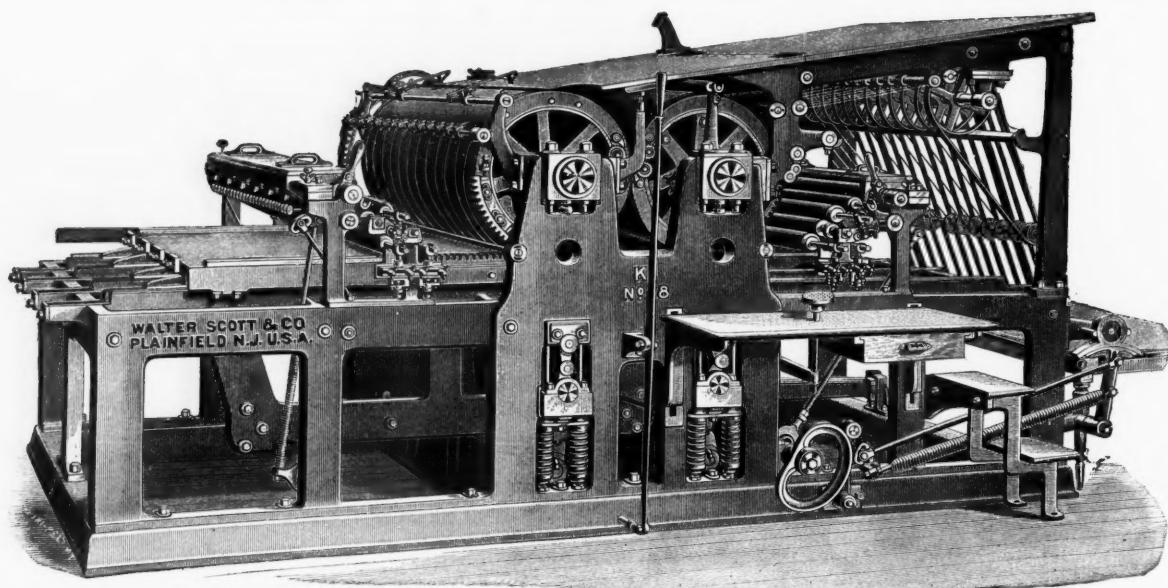
This cut represents a view on the floor *below* that on which the cylinders are located, showing the *new* way of drawing rollers from the molds, and is called "Discharging the Gatlings." When the rollers are solid and cold, after they are cast, the bottom is removed from the cylinder and they slide out by their own weight through a hole in the floor, and are caught by workmen below, as shown by this picture. By this process we can return your rollers to you shortly after receiving the stocks, and give you rollers such as never were and never can be produced by the old obsolete methods. The rapidity with which these machines can be filled and emptied is, as can be seen by this cut, *why* they are called Gatling Guns.

Rollers made by this process are *round, smooth and straight*—qualities essential to the production of good printing, but qualities *heretofore* unattainable through defective appliances. Printers, accept no defective rollers. If you cannot obtain rollers possessing these qualities from people you have been accustomed to deal with, *send your orders to us* and we will execute them in a satisfactory manner, and return them to you promptly.

SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,

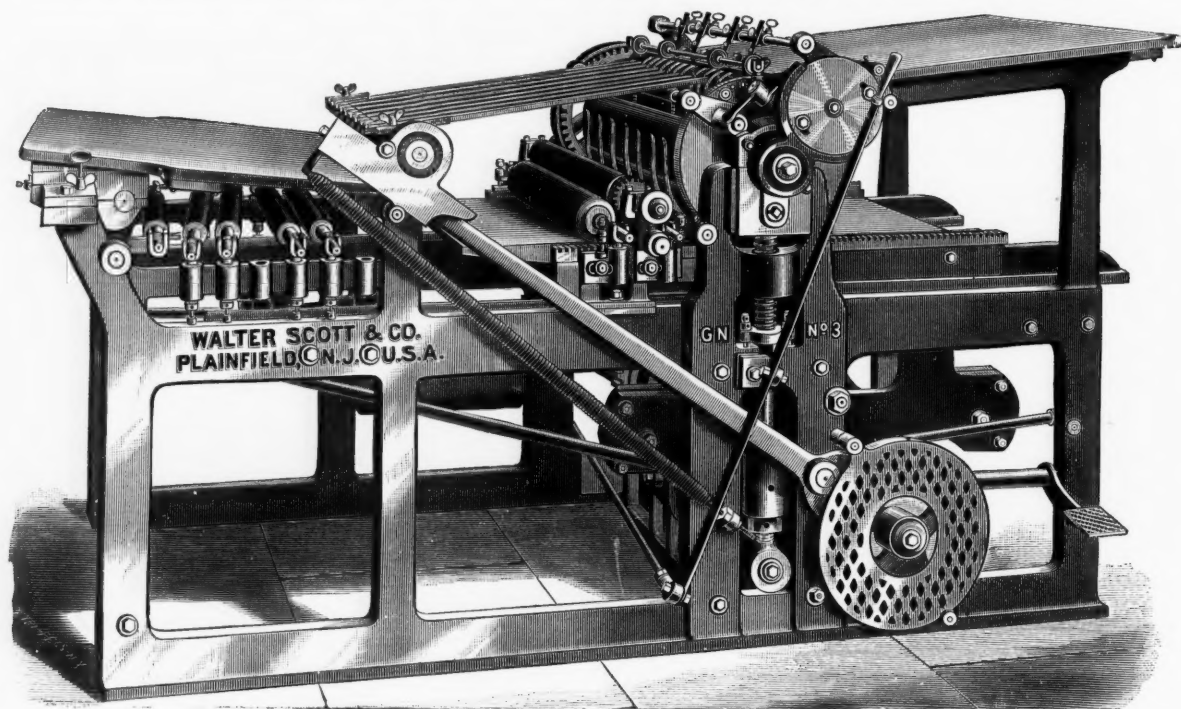
22 & 24 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

(Fourth Avenue.)



THE SCOTT FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.—Class K.

This machine will print both sides of the sheet in perfect register. It will do excellent work at double the speed of a two-revolution press.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building,

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY.

THE BUFFALO LITHOGRAPHS.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES



.... CONSISTING OF
*Calendars, Calendar Tablets, Cards, Banners,
 Fans, Memorandum Books,
 Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 10 cents in stamps and receive a Beautiful Album of "World's Fair Views." Full line of Calendars ready August 15, over 75 designs, from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per 1,000. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$2.00 (rebate given). For prices of other samples see catalogue, sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO. Lithographers and Publishers of Advertising Specialties,
 90 to 100 Lakeview Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.

(ESTABLISHED 1860)



Story's Chicago World's Fair Finishing Co.

ORIGINATORS AND PRODUCERS.

DROP A POSTAL CARD OR LETTER TO US FOR PRICES.

VARNISHING, GUMMING AND SIZING ESTABLISHMENT.

Fancy Paper and Label Cutting, Cloth Backing, Water-Proofing Signs and Cards, Tin Mounting, Map Finishing, Die Cutting, etc., to the Trade and Consumer.

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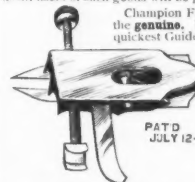
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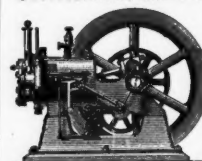
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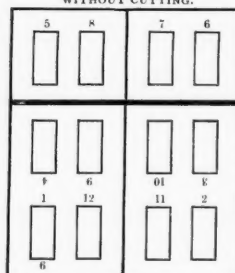
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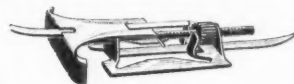
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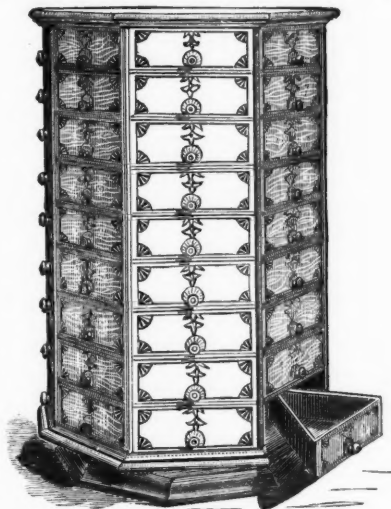
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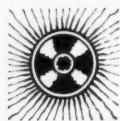
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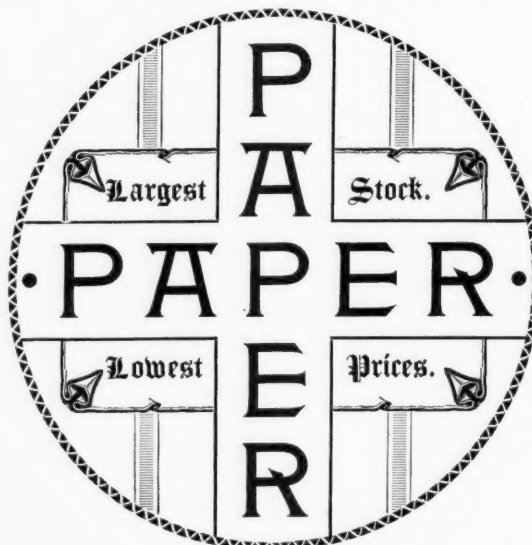
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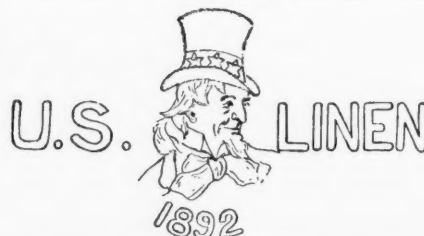
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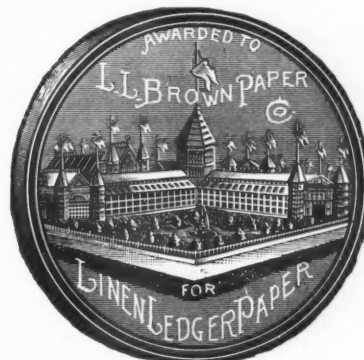


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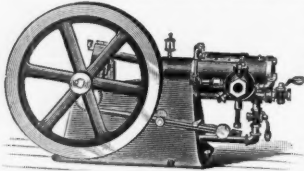
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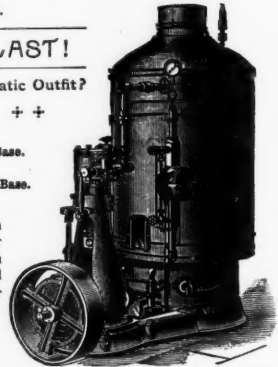
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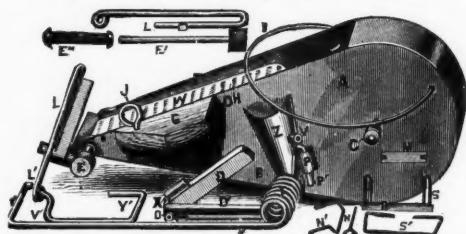
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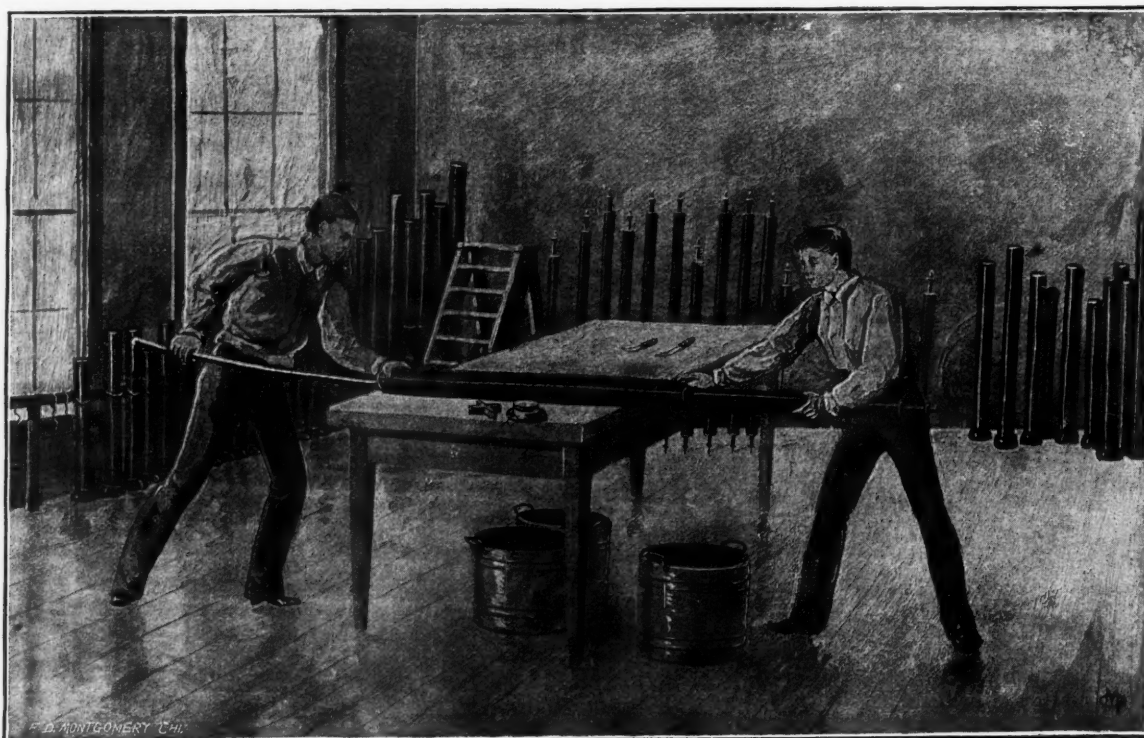
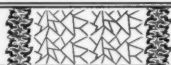
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Western Manager.

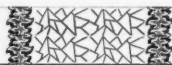
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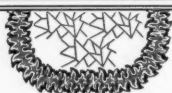
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22 & 24 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

—(FOURTH AVENUE.)—

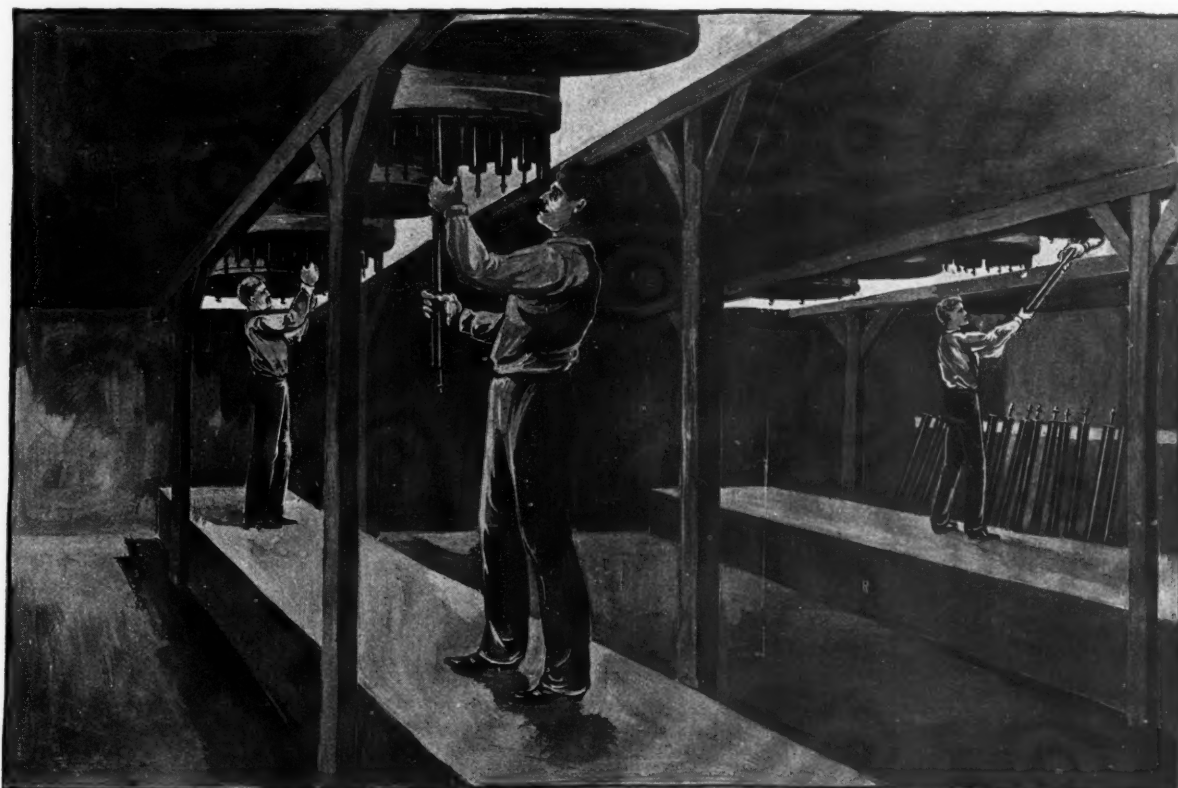
WHY Handicap your pressman in his efforts to produce excellent presswork by giving him inferior rollers?



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THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN THAT!

We don't guarantee our rollers to last forever, to be proof against every change of weather, or abuse in their use. But we will give you rollers of a superior kind, made by a method that your plain common sense must acknowledge is the **ONLY** way a roller **SHOULD** be made.



THE NEW METHOD (THE WAY WE DO IT) CALLED "DISCHARGING THE GATLING."

This cut represents a view on the floor *below* that on which the cylinders are located, showing the *new* way of drawing rollers from the molds, and is called "Discharging the Gatlings." When the rollers are solid and cold, after they are cast, the bottom is removed from the cylinder and they slide out by their own weight through a hole in the floor, and are caught by workmen below, as shown by this picture. By this process we can return your rollers to you shortly after receiving the stocks, and give you rollers such as never were and never can be produced by the old obsolete methods. The rapidity with which these machines can be filled and emptied is, as can be seen by this cut, *why* they are called Gatling Guns.

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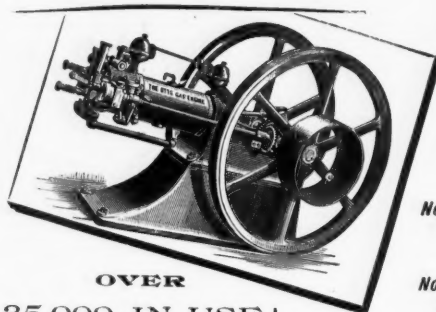
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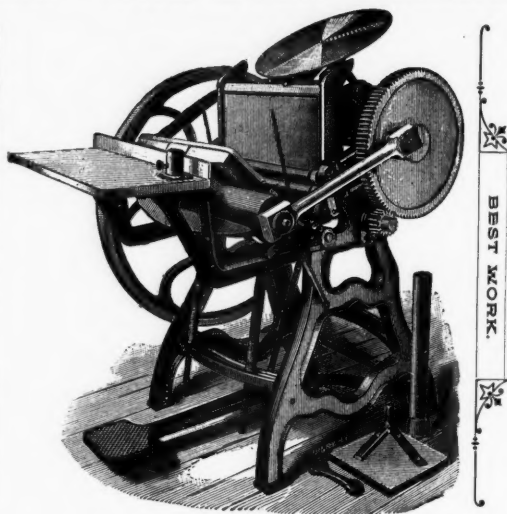
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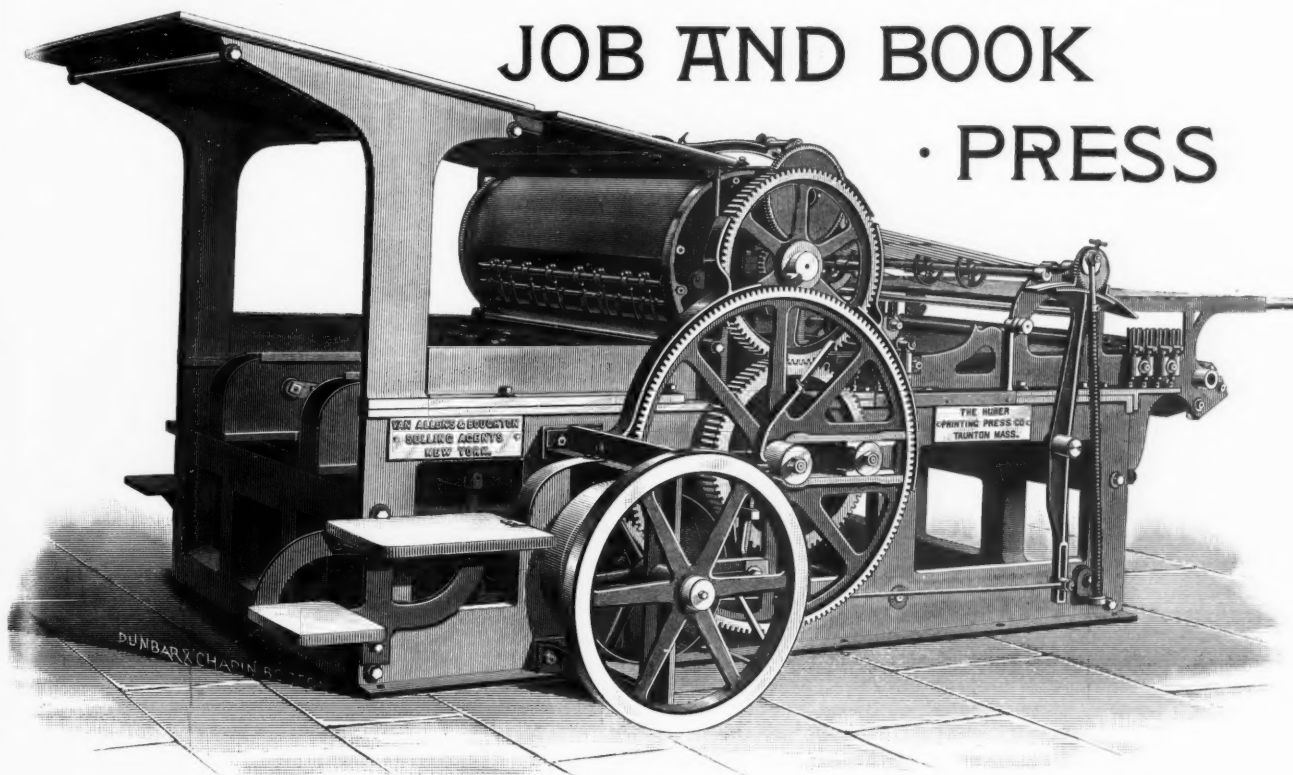
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2	4	37½ x 52 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "
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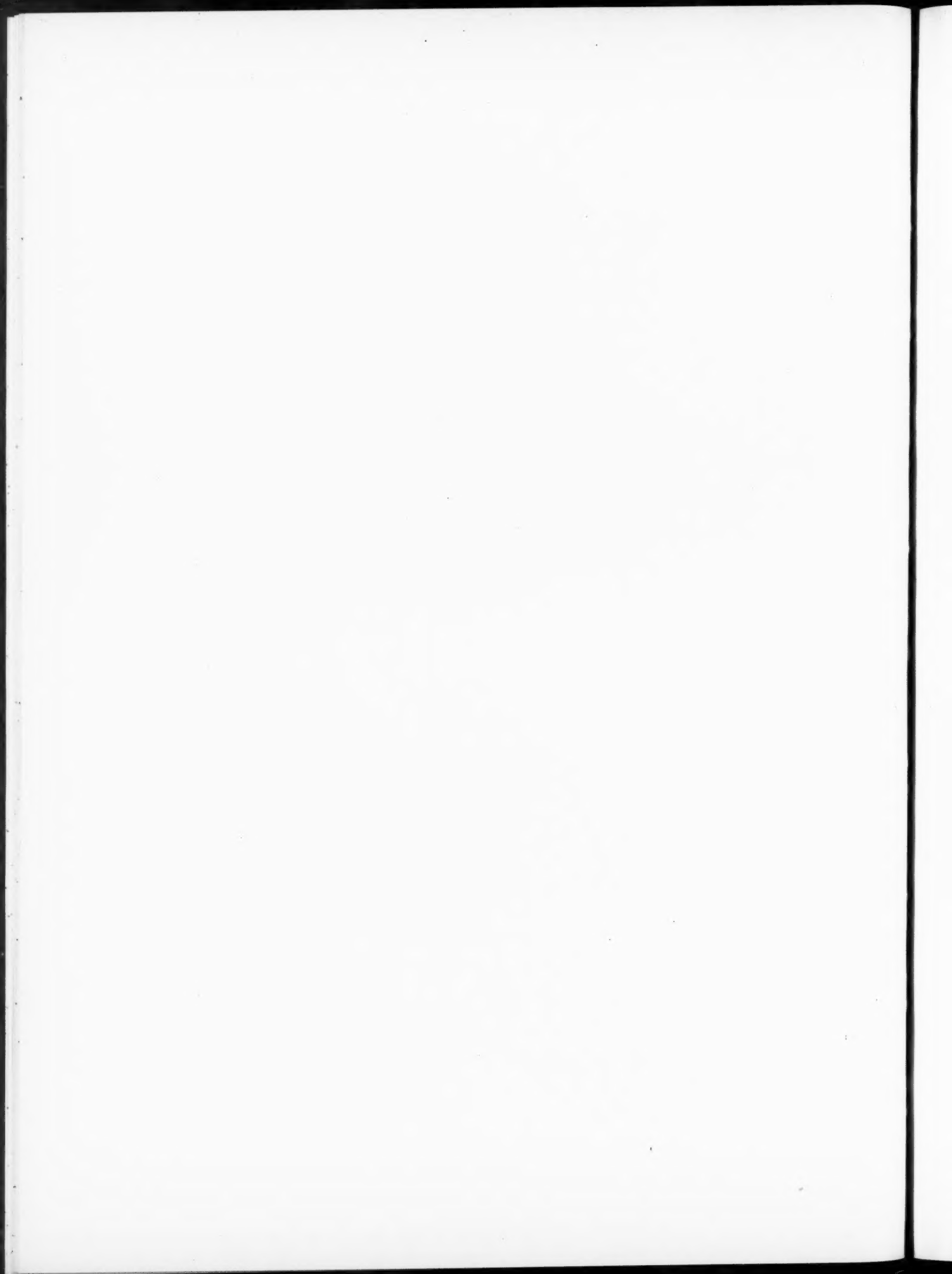
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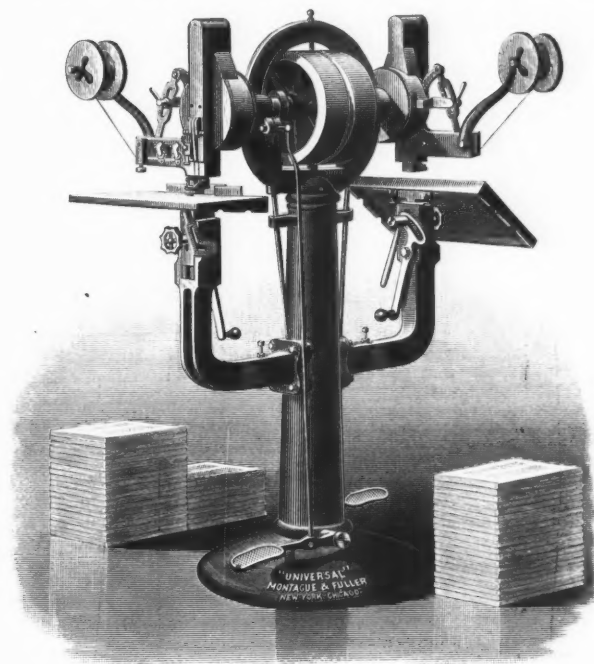
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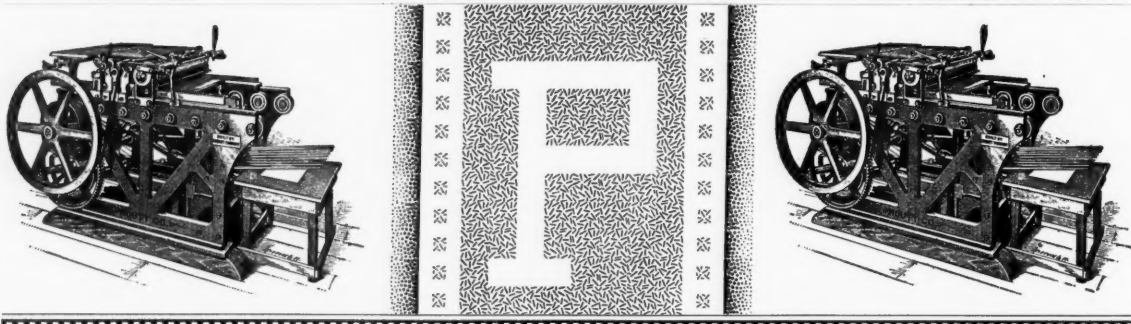
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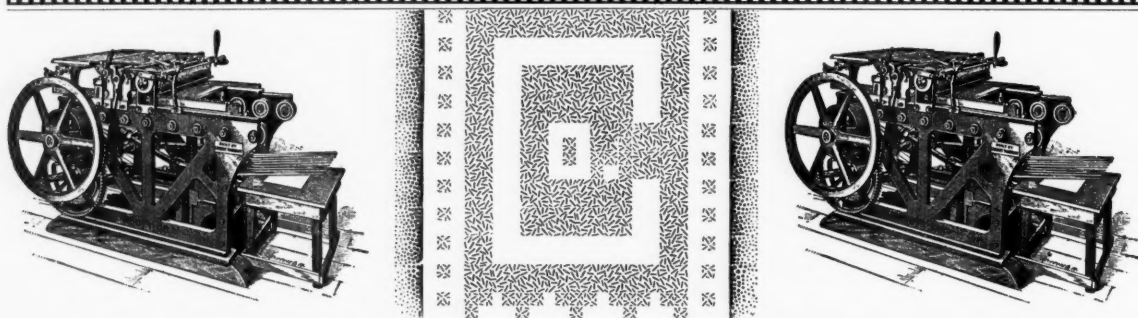
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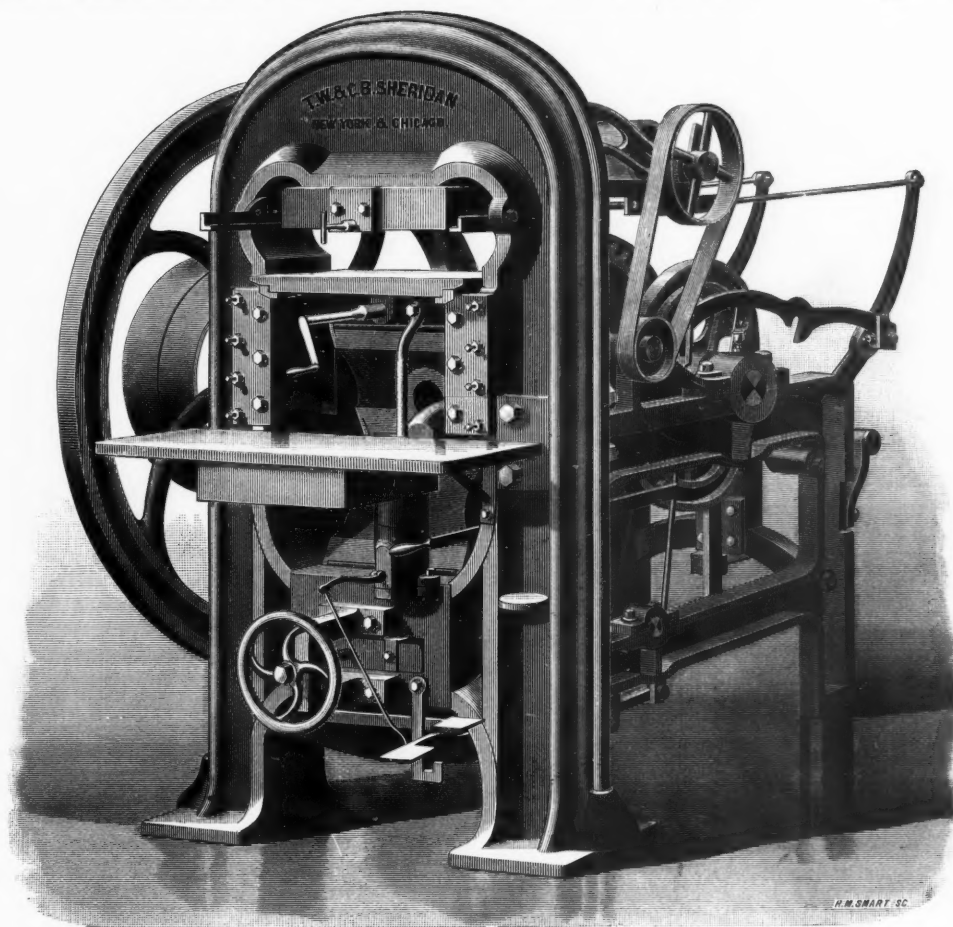
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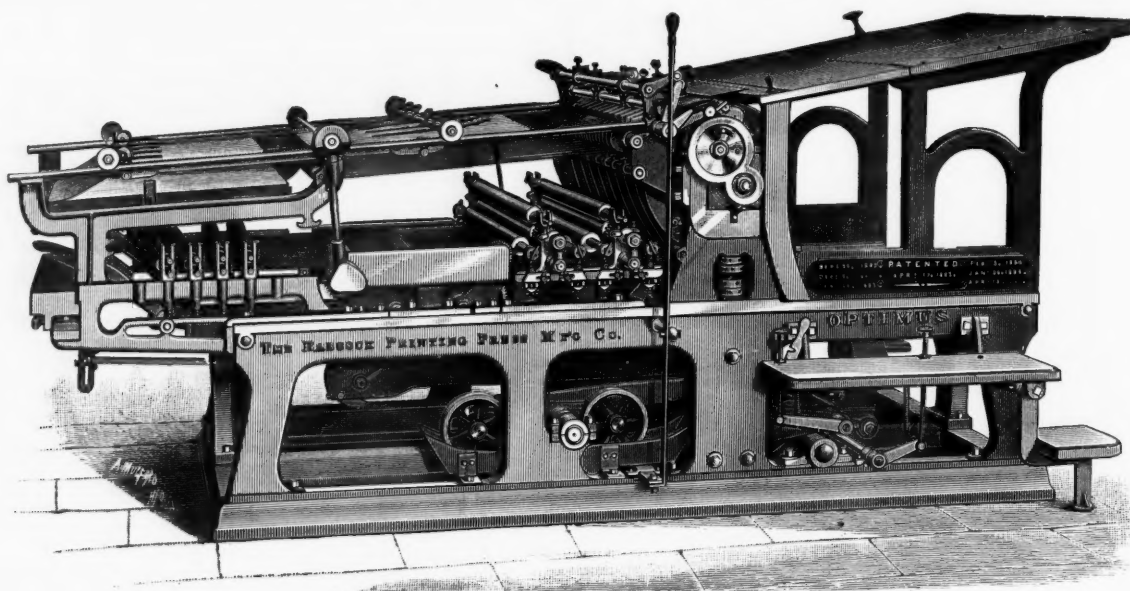
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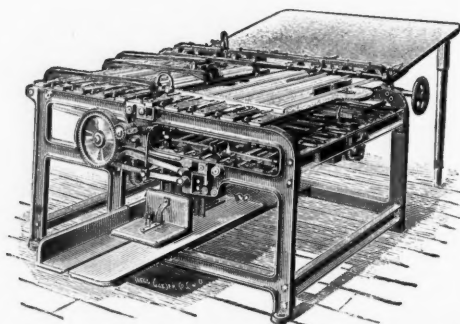
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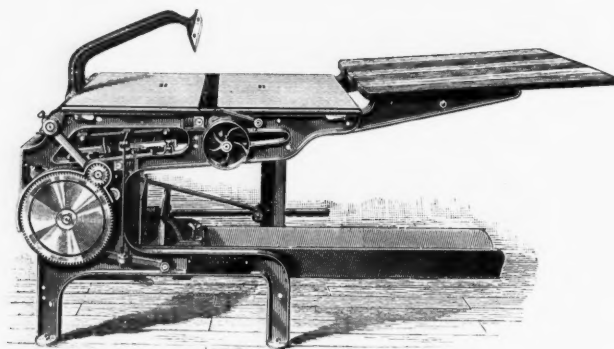


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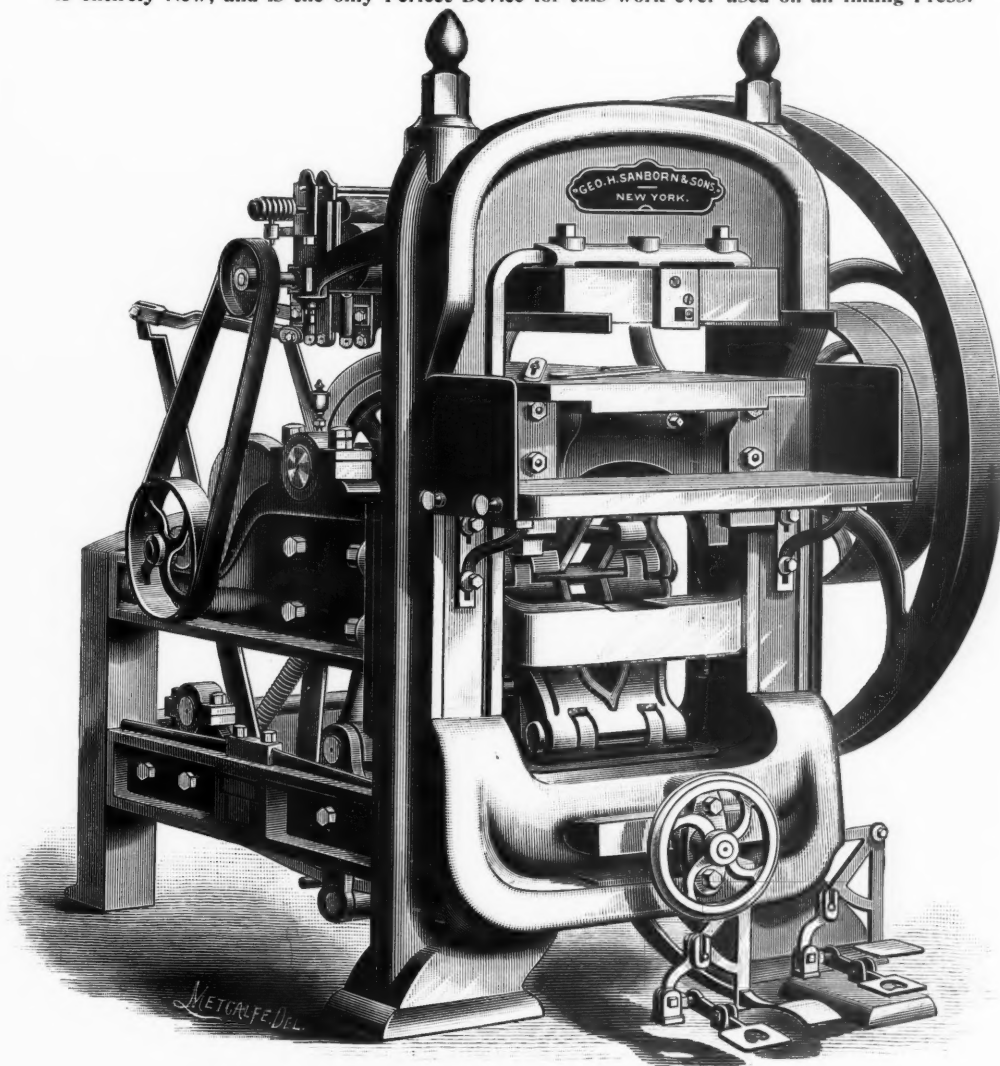
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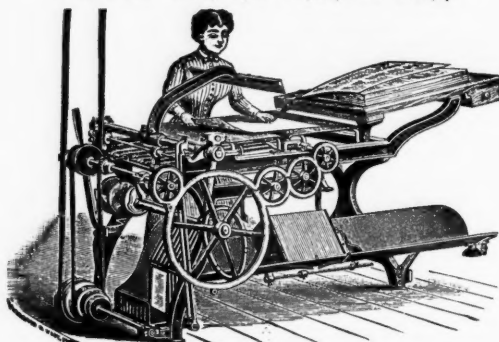
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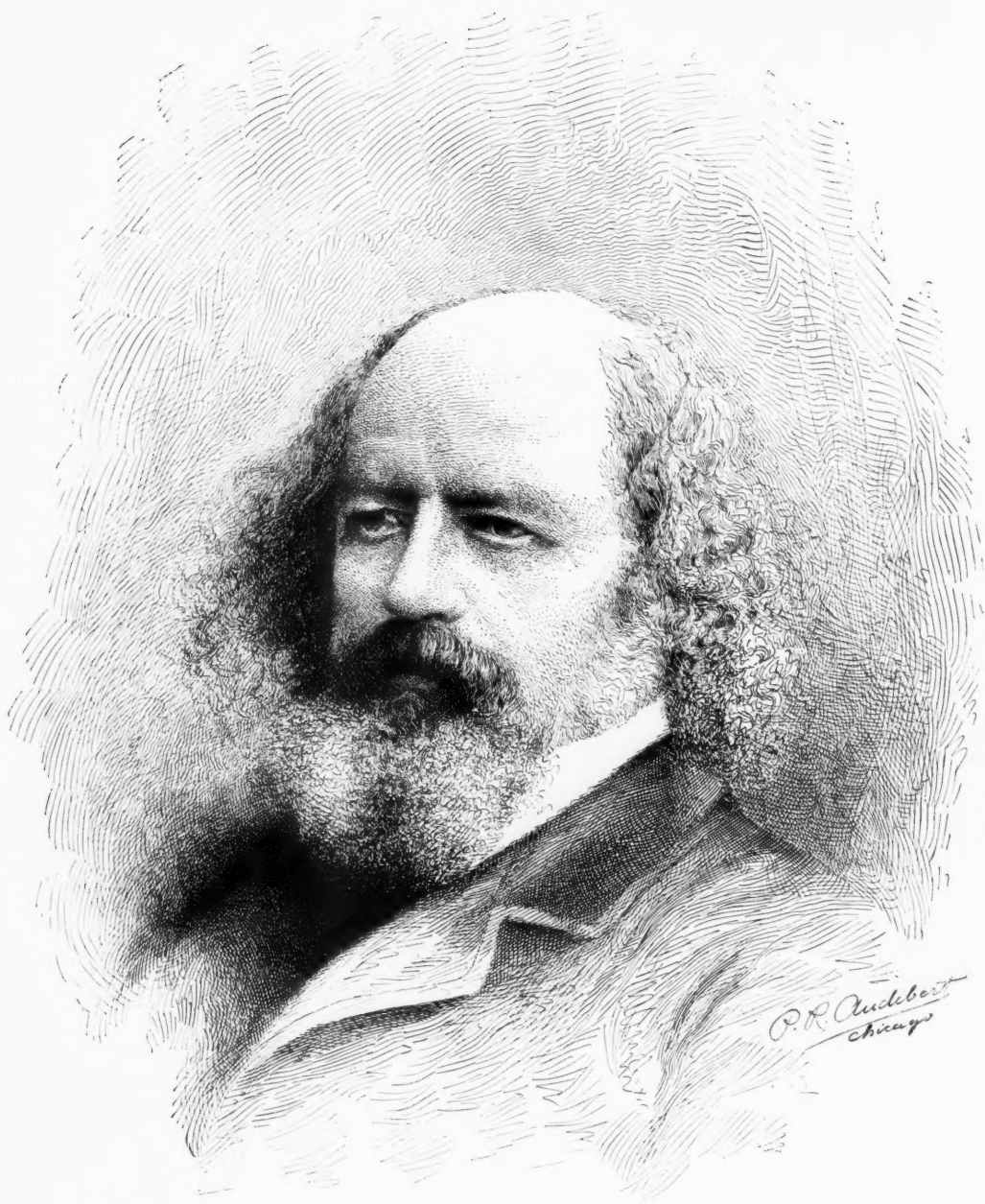
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